INSURANCE

The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE

But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1915.

VOL XVI NO 173. BOMBAY MONDAY JULY 9 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
14 July	Morea ..		10,953
21 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,918
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,689
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,502
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		26,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,831
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,986
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,086
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,918
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		19,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaiser-i-Hind ..		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
20 „	Delta Ex. ..		8,008
23 „	Rajputana ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	16,561
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,830
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,657
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,616
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,080

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Ex Extra Steamer.

SPECIAL RATES FOR S.S. "DELTA"

20-3-1929.

1st saloon to London	A. £80	B. £70	C. £60
1st saloon to Marseilles	A. £72	B. £62	C. £56
2nd saloon to London	A. £54	B. £52	
2nd saloon to Marseilles	A. £50	B. £48.	

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction.. £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1928.		
11th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
9th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Sado Maru ..	5898	1st July	14th July
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th „	30th „
*Awa Maru ..	6028	29th „	12th Aug
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	16th Aug.	30th „
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	29th „	12th Sept.

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly (For EUROPE.)

Kamo Maru	26th July
Katori Maru	9th Aug.
Atsuta Maru	23rd August

(For CHINA & JAPAN).

Suwa Maru	25th July
Fushimi Maru	8th August

Orient California Service

Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

Taiyo Maru	7th Aug.
Tenyo Maru	21st August

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
1928		
2nd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
16th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
30th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
11th July	Baroda ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
13th „	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi
18th July	Karagola ..	East and South Africa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1/2 ANNA.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

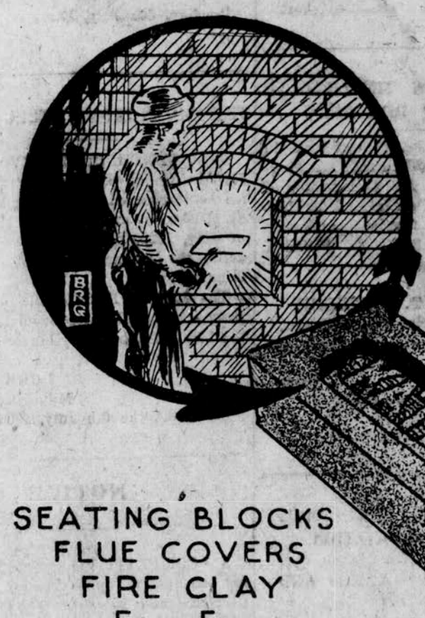
A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.



Every Transaction Backed with Service

SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
FIRE CLAY
Etc, Etc

KATNI FIREBRICKS

Agents C. MACDONALD & Co., BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.

Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates asd other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele address—'COMEALONG'.
Telephone—21079.

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs 75 per thousand for 5 years
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN", and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to :—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

The Mysore State Souvenir

contains about 300 illustrations with a Tri-colour inset of H. H. The Maharajah of Mysore, printed on Art paper and worthy of presentation and with a map of India.

Patronised by the Govt. of H. H. The Maharajah of Mysore.

Price Rs. 2 per copy (postage extra).

THE SOUTH INDIAN ALBUM

Published in honour of the visit of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin to South India and containing 2 colour plates and a map with about 250 Half-Tone illustrations.

Price Rs. 2 per copy (postage extra).

THE CONGRESS ALBUM

Published under the distinguished patronage of Sreeman S. SRINIVASA AIYANGAR, Avl., M.L.A., President, Indian National Congress, Gauhati 1926, contains the Portraits of all the Presidents of the Indian National Congress and that of the numerous congressmen throughout India, past and present, together with illustrations of the views, Buildings, Forts, etc., covering a range of 420 half tone illustrations with a 4 colour cover design of "Mother India."

Price per copy Rs. 5. (postage extra.)

THE INDIAN ALBUM PUBLISHING COMPANY,
4, Narasinpuram Street, Mount Road, MADRAS.

The Better way

Don't trust to luck to find a tenant for your vacancies. A vacant house or room means lost rent revenue. The better way to fill vacancies is to send a For Rent Advertisement to the "Bombay Chronicle."

"Bombay Chronicle" Advertisements have filled many vacancies quickly.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—HARD WORKING and RESPECTABLE AGENT in Bombay City to push the sales of our famous cigars in the quality of genuine Havana cigars, unlike in the quality of the other makes of so called Indian cigars available largely in Bombay, at competitive prices on liberal commission. None, but, those experienced in the cigar line, having influence among the tobacconists in Bombay need apply with reference to:—Box No. 2153, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R989

WANTED—A LADY GRADUATE B.A. or M.A. knowing Gujrati for the Baroda Mahila Pathasala. For terms, etc., refer to Mrs. SHARDA MEHTA, Sayaji Ganj, Baroda.

A 30680

FRUITS, FLOWER & SEEDS

FINEST DESSERT PEARS from about the 20th of July and APPLES in August, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu Punjab "Lee Bandrole."

R990

LOANS.

2500 LOAN without interest for ten years. Initial investment rupees six. Concession enlistment till 25th. July Loan granting date fixed 31st July, 1928. Particulars: BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LIMITED, Bombay 2.

I. R1024

WANTED—WORKING PARTNER European or Indian with small capital. Apply for terms to Box No. 2157 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

N R1025

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One 80/90 H. P. RUSTON PROCTOR OIL ENGINE in running order. Apply Box No. 2156, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"

N R1021

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

SALE OF STANDING TIMBER SOUTH MANGALORE DIVISION.

ABOUT 18,000 c.ft. of teak in Mukkada plantation will be sold standing. Tenders to reach the Conservator of Forests, VI. Circle, Ootacamund by 16th August, 1928. For further particulars apply to the DISTRICT FOREST OFFICER, South Mangalore.

K. T. MATTHEW,
For District Forest Officer,
South Mangalore.

27-6-1928.

30662

TENDERS.

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO SHIP OWNERS AND AGENTS.

WANTED TENDERS.

FOR PIECE-GOODS FREIGHT CONTRACT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders of the Rates of Freight at which Owners of the Steam Ships are prepared to contract for the carrying of Piece-Goods from Manchester, Liverpool, Birkenhead and Glasgow via Suez Canal to Bombay upon the following terms:—

1. The Ship Owners shall undertake to despatch not less than four and not more than seven steamers every month for the purposes of the members of the Association for five years at least or ten years at the most with intervals of sailing of not less than three and not more than seven days between the sailing of each steamer. Such steamer must be classed 100A1 in Lloyd's Shipping Register or B. S. in the Registry of the British Corporation having a registered measurement of not less than 1200 Tons. Steamers to sail from Glasgow via Suez Canal for Bombay calling at Manchester, Liverpool, or Birkenhead and to receive at either of these Ports such packages of Piece-Goods belonging to the members of the Association as may be ready for shipment at above Ports two days before the time of sailing of such steamer running as aforesaid to accept at each trip not less than 10000 packages if so many be ready for shipment at each of such trips.

2. The members of the Association severally are to undertake to ship by the steamers so to be despatched all Piece-Goods which they may import from Great Britain into Bombay but will not guarantee any particular amount of packages.

Copies of the contract, containing terms similar to these can be had from the undersigned. The Agents of the Bombay Office of the Steam Ship Owners will be made parties to the contract so as to render themselves as well as their Principals responsible for the due performance by the latter of the terms.

3. The rates to be tendered must be:—

(a) For freight from Glasgow to Bombay; and

(b) For freight from Manchester warehouse to Bombay and in both cases inclusive of all charges including free delivery in the Bombay Docks. Goods from other towns to be treated as Manchester Goods to the extent of an allowance to Shippers of the equivalent of the carriage from Manchester warehouse to alongside steamer.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned must reach them on or before 18th August, 1928.

No undertaking is given that the lowest or any tender will be accepted.

Tenders from individual lines will have preference over those of connections of lines.

For the members of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association,
GOKALDAS JIVRAJ DAYAL,
HARJIVAN VALJI,
Hon. Joint. Secretaries.

Sheth Mulji Jetha's Cloth Market Hall,
Bombay, 14th June, 1928.

30627

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for conferring Degrees will be held on TUESDAY, the 21st August, 1928. The 31st of July, 1928, is the last day for the receipt of applications and fees for admission to Degrees on the occasion. Forms of application may be obtained free of charge from the Registrar's Office.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 5th July, 1928.

30685

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO., LTD

THE TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, Hongkong House, at 11-00 a.m. on MONDAY, the 16th day of July, 1928, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary general business of the Company.

The SHARE REGISTERS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 16th July, both days inclusive.

BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, the 6th July, 1928.

30694

NOTICE

A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for selection of approximately 40 (forty) CLERKS and 15 (fifteen) STOREKEEPERS in the Supply, Animal Transport and Mechanical Transport Branches of the I.A.S.C. will be held in each Military District and Independent Brigade Area in India and Burma on the 6th September, 1928. Candidates desirous of appearing in this examination should apply to the nearest A.D.S. &. T.,D.A.D.S.&T. of the Military District Brigade in whose area they reside, who will supply further particulars regarding subjects of examination, stations where examination will be held, marks, conditions of service, pay and promotion, free of charge (All candidates selected for employment will have to enrol for 10 years in the first instance).

1. Obligatory subjects:—
Elementary Arithmetic, Precis writing, Dictation, Drafting, Colloquial English, Hand-writing and *Typewriting.

*Obligatory for Clerks and optional for Storekeepers.

Optional subject:—
SHORTHAND.

2. Qualifications required of candidates:—

1. Educational qualifications:—Matriculation, School Final or School Leaving Certificates or equivalent thereto (applicants for storekeeper's examination must also possess an elementary knowledge of book-keeping).
2. Age on 1st September, 1928, must not be more than 24 years and less than 18.

Applications must be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 5 and original age and educational certificates and other testimonials if any, and must reach the A.D.S.&.T. or D.A.D.S.&.T. concerned on or before the 20th July, 1928, after which date no applications will be entertained

Applications should NOT be submitted to the Officer i.c. I.A.S.C. Records.

30687

AUCTION SALE WADHWAN CAMP MILLS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the whole of the Spinning and Weaving Mills at Wadhwan Camp together with the Ginning Factory appertaining thereto including the land, admeasuring about 32325 sq. yds. and machinery and plant and buildings pertaining thereto will be offered for sale by public auction on THURSDAY, the 19th day of July, 1928, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) by N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1598 of 1922 at his office Alice Building Fort, Bombay, unless privately sold in the meantime

Private offers for the purchase of the said Mill to be made in sealed covers addressed to Mr. N. H. Moos at his Office Alice Building, Fort, Bombay.

Particulars of the property and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1928.

BHAISHANKER, KANGA
AND GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for Mr. N. H. Moos,
Receiver.

30661

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ZULEKHABAI, widow of Haji Ali Mahomed, KHATIZABAI, widow of Haji Ibrahim, and JIMBABAI, daughter of Haji Ali Mahomed, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Kamatipura in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,112 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: on or towards the East partly by the property of Shaik Ahmed Ismail and partly by the property of Alibhai and Peerbhai Ismailji, on or towards the West by Kamatipura Centre Road, on or towards the North by the 11th Kamatipura Street, and on or towards the South by the 10th Kamatipura Street, and which said premises are situated in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 64-70-76 and New Nos. 16072, 16078, 16084, Old Survey Nos. 1|4617, 2|4617 and 3950, New Survey No. 6880, together with the buildings standing thereon, now assessed by the Collector of Assessment under E Ward Nos. 1867, 1868, 1949, 1950 (1), Street Nos. 38. 44, 40, 42, 34, 39 at 47 and 23 at 35.

Dated this 4th day of July, 1928.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

30675

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HAJI TYEB HAJI SIDIK has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, charge, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, assessment or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 3, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to be waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Alli Oomar Street, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 57 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 983, New No. 51606, Old Survey No. 1940, New Survey No. 1186 and Cadastral Survey No. 2683 of Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6011, Street Nos. 128-130 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Alli Oomar Street, on or towards the West by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Nuruddin Chorgey and on or towards the South by the property of Hussein Miya Dewji.

Dated this 6th day of July, 1928.

CHOKSEY & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

30693

NOTICE

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, PRODDATUR.
O. S. No. 46 of 28.

MUTHIYALA ACHAMMA .. Plaintiff.
vs.
SOMULA BASIREDDI and another ..... Defendants.

TAKE NOTICE that the above suit is posted to 25-7-28 for appearance of the second Defendant, Muthyala Gangireddi, and if he fails to appear on that date either in person or through pleader on that date he will be declared ex-parte and the suit will be heard on that date.

G. KRISHNAMURTHI,
H. C. Vakil.

30695

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 3298 of 1924.

FRAMROZ EDULJI DINSHAW .... Plaintiff.
vs.
MANIBAI, wife of Bhagwandas Maganbhai and Another .. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 22nd day of March, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 13th day of July, 1928, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the Bhaskar Lane, Grand Portuguese Church Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty-one square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 428 and Cadastral Survey No. 1|2299 (Bhuleshwar Division), and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4555 and Street No. 5, Bhasker Lane, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the compound wall of the Grand Portuguese Church, on or towards the West by the Public passage in front thereof, on or towards the North by the Kumbhartukda Oart and on or towards the South by the property belonging to the Estate of Hargovan Anandji Desai.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the Northern Side of the Kumbhartukda in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, which said piece or parcel of land is about 12 (twelve) inches in width and 6 (six) feet in length, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under New Survey No. 2362 and Cadastral Survey No. 198 (Mandvi Division), and bounded on or towards the East and West by the compound walls, and on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore firstly described and on or towards the North by the Kumbhartukda Oart.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PAYNE AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st May, 1928.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

30692

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MAHIM-AGAR (KHED TANK) NEAR ELPHINSTONE ROAD STATION WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Shah and Co., Attorneys for Sha Sajmal Phoolaji and Co., the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the deceased Joseph William Britto, the Mortgagor and his heirs in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage dated 7th April, 1926, made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part sell by public auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on MONDAY, the 9th July, 1928, at 4-30 p.m (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Mahim Agar (Khed Tank) outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 132 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under New Survey No. 1826 part and Cadastral Survey No. 1154 of Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 3411 and Street No. 857.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Shah and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Usuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THREE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES

TWO AT SOPARIBAUG ROAD, PAREL AND ONE AT SANDHURST ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Purnanand Clubwala & Jasubhai, Attorneys for the Surviving Mortgagee Mr. Ramji Bhagwandas, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Dayashanker Devshanker and Bai Ratanbai alias Jijalbai wife of the said Dayashanker Devshanker in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Surviving Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 11th day of February 1925 and made between the said Dayashanker Devshanker and Ratanbai alias Jijalbai wife of the said Dayashanker Devshanker of the one part and Nathalal Bhagwandas since deceased and the said Ramji Bhagwandas of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction the properties described below on the days and time hereinafter mentioned, on the respective premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT No. 1.

PROPERTY AT SOPARIBAUG ROAD, PAREL.

Sale on THURSDAY, the 12th July 1928, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES:—

All that piece of land containing an area of 089 square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 73 of the Soparibaug Estate of the Board in the Sub-Registration District of Bombay, and forming portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 2582 and Cadastral Survey No. 104 of Parel-Sewri Division together with the building thereon and are assessed by the Municipality under F. Ward No. 566 (5) Street No. 1 D.

LOT No. 2.

PROPE TY AT SOPARIBAUG ROAD, PAREL.

Sale on THURSDAY, the 12th JULY 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES:—

All that piece of land containing an area of 689 square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 74 of the Soparibaug Estate of the Board in the Sub-Registration District of Bombay, and forming portion of the land bearing New Survey No. 2582 and Cadastral Survey No. 103 of Parel-Sewri Division together with the building thereon and are assessed by the Municipality under F. Ward No. 566 (4) Street No. 1C.

LOT No. 3.

PROPERTY AT SANDHURST ROAD.

Sale on FRIDAY, the 13th JULY 1928, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES:—

All that piece of leasehold land or ground of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust for 999 years situate lying and being on the North side of Sandhurst Road known as Plot No. 69 of the Sandhurst Road (East) Estate of the Board of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 436 square yards or thereabouts forming portion of lands bearing New Survey Nos. 4956, 4957, 4958 and 4959 and Cadastral Survey No. 3811 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded on or towards the East by Plot No. 70 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Gani Alahibax and Gulab Alahibax, on or towards the South by Sandhurst Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by Kumbharwada Street and on or towards the North by the property of Mowji Dhana and Dhana Poonaji, Trustees of Lakhmidas Vasta, together with the messuages, tenements, hereditaments, buildings, fixtures, houses, outhouses, etc., erected and standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 7591-93 and Street Nos. 85-95 Kumbharwada Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Purnanand Clubwala and Jasubhai, Attorneys for the Surviving Mortgagee, at their Office at No. 77, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Awarded
Gold Medals
in 1912.

Mohanlal & Co.
JEWELLERS.

Telephone No. 21785,
Ghia Mansion,
Shaik Memon St., BOMBAY

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW:
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.

"GO WEST"
Featuring:
THE GIUM-FACED, GLOOMY EYED MONARCH OF MIRTH AND MERRIMENT.
BUSTER KEATON
You'll shriek, you'll howl, you'll cry yourself hoarse with laughter, you are in a big time! Nobody can afford to miss seeing the funniest partnership of the screen

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY AT 6-30. 8-15 & 10 p.m.
THE WANTERS
FEATURING
MARIE PREVOST
A story of those who want only the wine of life, never realizing what an empty happiness they crave.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
R. B. SALISBURY
PRESENTS
'THE QUAINTS
IN
THE GHOST TRAIN
Another Mystery Play

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
BARDELYS
THE MAGNIFICENT
Featuring the Popular and Handsome Star:
JOHN GILBERT
Dramatic and Exciting Tale of Court Adventure of the Colourful Times of King Louis XIII. Comic relief blended with Tragedy. Humour side by side with Pathos, vivid Pageantry and Adventure!

AMAZING REVELATIONS
By
'The VILLAGE GIRL'
Starring
Miss SULOCHANA.
AN
IMPERIAL JEWEL
Directed by Mr. BHAWNANI.
Written by Mr. NANUBHAI DESAI, B. A. LL. B.
The Famous BHATIA SANDOW Plays the Hero. Supported by The PARSI CHARLIE CHAPLIN
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
DAILY AT 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

THE
Bombay Life
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
(Established in India 1908)
It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.
Excellent prospects to Agents
For particulars please write to—
S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager.
73-75, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 7.

Jalavihar, Park, Rangoon.
Ranpura, King, Shanghai.
Vasna, Maclean, Busreh.
Karagola, Blencowe, Durban.

DEPARTURES.

July 8.

Dara, Murch, Mauritius.
Celebes Maru, Takeya, Kobe.
Streefkerk, Soutendam, Hamburg.
Nurmahal, Martin, Java.
Ascot, Godfry, Rangoon.

LOADING.

July 7.

Steamer British Ambassador for Abadan.

S S Jalavihar:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalavihar arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Co's steamer Vasna arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Dara:—The T M Co's steamer Dara sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Mauritius with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Celebes Maru:—The O S K steamer Celebes Maru sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Streefkerk:—The E D Sassoon Co's steamer Streefkerk sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Nurmahal:—The T M Co's steamer Nurmahal sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Java with a general cargo.

S S Ascot:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Ascot sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

July 7.

S S Morea for London:—15 bundles mats, 7 bales woollen carpets, Mackinnon Mackenzie; 20 bales hides, A H L Tharia.

For Marseilles:—3 maunds rice, M Mackenzie and Co.

S S Aussa for Havre:—40 cwts gum Arabic, E Virji and Co; 25 bales Indian hemp, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Weissenfels for Hamburg:—27 bales cotton raw, Kilachand Deochand.

S S Capo-de-Monte for Genoa:—2795 lbs dry salted guts, D Abraham and Sons; 21 cwts sandalwood chips, N Mulji and Co.

For Marseilles:—82 cwts gum karaya, N Mulji and Co; 2000 tons manganese ore, Cox and Kings.

S S Rialto for Barcelona:—3000 cwts linseed, 100 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Celebes Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

For Shanghai:—26 cwts rice, T Naranji.

S S Huntsman for Antwerp:—105 cwts gum karaya, N Mulji and Co.

For Ghent:—240 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Sado Maru for Osaka:—11 cwts Fenugreek seed, 2 cwts gum Arabic, N Mulji and Co.

For Hongkong:—200 cwts gum Bysabol, A Abdulla and Son; 2 cases cotton piecegoods, S M Afimwala; 852 lbs sharkfins, Currimbhoy and Co.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Streefkerk for Hamburg:—100 cwts Indian stick lac, T Dawoodbhoy.

S S Altenfels for Hamburg:—67 cwts cardamoms, M Madhavji; 102 cwts gum kadaya, S Khetsey; 11 bales cotton fly, K Narandas; 50 bales goat hair, H K M Jaitha and Sons; 2610 lbs bristles, The National Bank of India; 5 cases Indian rubber sheets, Continental Tyre and Rubber Co; 59 bales cow hides, Agra Kips Exports Co; 110 bales cotton raw, J Damji and Co.

For Antwerp:—35 bales cotton fly, K Narandas; 4 bales cow hides, Agra Kips Export Co.

For Bremen:—30 bales cotton thread waste, Sapt Textile Products.

For Leith:—6600 cwts groundnut oil cakes, 4400 cwts linseed oil cakes, N V Velmohamed.

For Gothenburg:—14 cwts cardamoms, R S Tata and Co.

For New York:—201 cwts gum karaya, Narsi Mulji and Co.

For Philadelphia:—163 casks salted goat skins, M Mahamadali.

IMPORTS.

July 7.

S S Bloemfontein from New York:—12 cases auto rubber tyres, 1 case inner rubber tyres, 31 cases medicines, 10 cases brownpaper, 7 cases safety razors and blades, 45 cases tools, 5 cases brushes, 13 cases camp cots, 1 case 8 packages utensils, 10 cases hosiery, 1 case collar buttons, 5 cases carbon paper, 152 cases auto parts, 1 case gas mantle, 154 cases cotton remnants, 56 cases soaps, 27 cases toilet preparations, 2 cases lever clocks, 2 cases tooth paste, 2 cases blotting paper, 5 cases liquid soap, 12 cases dental cream, 5 cases garters, 2 cases vaseline, 1 case lead pencils, 40 cases playing cards, 6 boxes lamp lenses, 2 cases stationery, 1 box insulated copper cords, 128 Bublos zinc oxide, 5 cases talcum powder, 2 cases ointment, 6 cases art leather, 6 cases batteries, 28 cases files, 32 cases insecticide, 20 cases flit tin sprayers, 127 cases flit, 4 boxes metal ceiling, 6 cases bookbinders' cloth, 1 box printed matter, 135 bubbles paraffin scale, 6 cases pumps, 2 cases cotter pins, 4 bundles facial cream, 2 boxes calcium sudphide, 1 case tooth powder, 3 cases hand churns, 10 packages lantern globes, 4 cases hardware, 380 drums mineral lubricating oil, 6 bubbles 156 half bubbles greases, 15 drums mineral non-lubricating oil, 80 cases Quaker oats, 10 cases paint, 2 cases varnish, 3 bubbles sugar and milk, 50 packages lanterns, 45 pails 5 drums liquid asphalt, 15 cases 12 boxes clocks, 1 case typewriter, 91 bubbles 29 drums dye stuffs, 3 bales cotton belting, 6 cases cigarettes, 3 cases smoking tobacco, 16 cases finished leather, 5 cases cutlery, 200 bales old newspaper, 10 cases X'Ray materials, 20 cases photo apparatus, 15 kegs 32 bubbles aniline colours, 175 cases 195 kegs lubricating grease, 1486 bars specie.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

MONSOON FEEBLE IN CENTRAL PARTS AND WESTERN INDIA

The following is a summary of observations recorded at 8 hours, Saturday, the 7th instant, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:

The monsoon has strengthened markedly over the region extending from North Burma to east Bihar where some heavy falls have occurred. It remains feeble in the central parts of the country and has weakened in western India.

Forecast:—A decrease of rain in Upper Burma and an ertension in notheast India, the east Central Provinces and the east United Provinces.

Burma:—Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and local in Upper Burma; Rangoon has had 2.1 in., Maymyo 1.7 in., Mandalay 5.1 in., and Bhamo 0.7 in. Skies are moderately clouded in Tenasserim and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess in Upper Burma.

Northeast India, including Orissa:—There has been nearly general rain in Assam and local rain in Bengal and Bihar; Sibsagar has had 0.9 in., Cherrapunji 7.9 in., Dhubri 1.6 in., Silchar 1.4 in., Bogra 1.7 in., Mymensingh 1.9 in., Jalpaiguri 4.3 in., Dinajpur 3.3 in., Darbhanga 2.9 in. and Purnea 4.9 in. Skies are heavily clouded. The other climatic elements are nearly normal.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces:—Nearly general rain has fallen on the Kumaon hills and local rain in Central India West and the Central Provinces East, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces East; Gorakhpur has had 0.3 in., Mussoorie 0.5 in., Chanda 0.6 in. and Jagdalpur 1.4 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in defect in the United Provinces East and Berar and locally in excess in Central India. Maximum temperature was below normal in Central India West.

Northwest India:—Raintalk has fallen locally in the Punjab, Rajputana West and Gujarat and at a few stations in the North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir; Parachinar has had 0.2 in., Dharampur 0.4 in., Lahore 0.4 in., Lyallpur 0.6 in., Khanpur 0.7 in., Multan 0.9 in. Ahmedabad 1.2 in., Mount Abu 0.9 in., Deesa 0.5 in. and Rajkot 0.5 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded except along the frontier where they are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in the west Punjab, west Rajputana and parts of Gujarat, and in defect in upper Sind. Maximum temperature was below normal in the Punjab Southwest, Rajputana West and Gujarat; the minimum was above normal in Kashmir, and below it in Rajputana West. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 109 degrees at Dalbandin.

The Peninsula:—There has been local rain in the Konkan, Hyderabad North, Mysore, Madras Southeast and the Madras Coast North, with a few falls in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad South; Ratnagiri has had 0.4 in., Madura 1.3 in., Bangalore 2.6 in., Mysore 0.5 in., Coimbatore 0.4 in., Salem 0.6 in., Trichhinopoly 1.0 in., and Vizagapatam 1.9 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in southeast Madras. Nellore recorded a maximum temperature of 100 degrees yesterday afternoon.

Special reports of heavy rainfall—July 6th, (Rajkot State):—Hadmatia 10.0 in., Sardhar 6.3 in., Sajadiali 6.3 in., Sar 5.0 in., Lodhika 5.0 in., Bhayasar 5.0 in., Thandaung (Burma) 5.8 in. and Khujnere (Bhopal) 5.3 in. July 7th, Jamalpur (Bihar) 5.1 in., Bahawalpur (Punjab) 5.8 in.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Friday to 6 a.m. of Saturday:—

Small-pox attack 1, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Still-born) 62. The total mortality this day last year was 77.

LONDON BULLION LETTER

(Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co.)
London, June 20.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes on the 13th instant, namely £165,712,560, was the highest total recorded up to that date; the return for the week ending to-day is likely to show still higher figures. This amount compares with £161,878,070 for the previous Wednesday, and represents an increase of £11,806,245 since the 29th April 1925—when an effective gold standard was resumed.

About £690,000 gold from South Africa became available yesterday in the open market. The bulk of this amount, namely £400,000, was bought for a destination not disclosed, whilst India and the Trade absorbed £66,000, and the balance—£225,000—was taken by the Bank of England, as shown below. To-day about £80,000 South African gold was offered; £52,000 was bought for the Trade and £25,000 for a destination not disclosed.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced, showing an influx of £3,429,000 during the week under review:—

	Received.	Withdrawn.
June 14th ..	£2,030,000	nil.
June 15th ..	nil.	nil.
June 16th ..	nil.	nil.
June 18th ..	£1,174,000	nil.
June 19th ..	£ 225,000	nil.
June 20th ..	nil.	nil.

The receipts on the 14th and 19th instant were in bar gold from the United States and South Africa respectively. Of the £1,174,000 received on the 18th instant, £229,000 was in sovereigns from Canada; the balance was in bar gold, the seller being undisclosed, but it is presumed that it was a resale of some of the gold previously purchased by an 'unknown buyer' and deposited at the Bank of England.

United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the month of May last are detailed below:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	£ 550,100	£ ——
Germany	——	78,960
Netherlands	3,880	21,099
Austria	——	65,100
France	——	78,005
Switzerland	——	431,986
Egypt	——	86,115
West Africa	51,565	——
Java and other Dutch Possessions in the Indian Seas	——	2,500
United States of America	1,336,267	——
Central America and West Indies	2,852	——
Various Countries in South America	205,446	——
Rhodesia	87,083	——
Transvaal	1,611,621	——
British India	——	330,715
Straits Settlements	——	3,905
Other countries	3,152	31,413
	£3,851,966	£1,129,798

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered in the week ended the 13th instant:—

IMPORTS.

U. S. A.	£3,070,360
Other countries	3,344
	£3,073,704

EXPORTS.

Germany	£ 29,377
Switzerland	17,100
Austria	26,650
British India	18,146
Other countries	21,909
	£113,182

SILVER.

The tone of the China exchanges, in sympathy with the more tranquil condition of Chinese affairs, has been easier on the whole, and the silver market has therefore experienced freer selling and less energetic buying. The bulk of the support has come from bears, who, naturally, having the market in their favour, have been disposed to wait for such prices as they could see a reasonable chance of securing. On the 18th instant 27.1|8d. was quoted for both cash and two months' delivery, a price lower than had been fixed for over a month. To-day, owing to supplies proving scanty, and some more active demand, the prices for both deliveries rose to 27.1|4d. Both India and America have dealt here, but not continuously.

A consignment of 318 silver bars was made last week from Marseilles to Port Said by the P. & O. steamer "Morea".

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered in the week ended the 13th instant:—

IMPORTS.

Germany	£13,632
U. S. A.	23,463
Other countries	11,160
	£48,255

EXPORTS.

Austria	£ 21,430
Egypt	37,275
Arabia and other Native States	21,000
British India	69,400
Other countries	12,583
	£161,688

EDUCATION OF MOPLAS

AN APPEAL TO MUSLIMS

Dr. Mahomed Ali, founder of the Madrasa Mahamadia of Alleppey (Travancore, Malabar) in the course of an appeal to the Mussalman's refers to the apalling illiteracy of the Mopla's of Malagar. He has prepared a scheme for their education which has evoked the support of prominent Mussalmans. In the course of his appeal Dr. Ali says:

British Malabar is a part of Madras Presidency and consists of ten Tahsils. Native Malabar. One of the most important and commercial ports of these states is Alleppy which is connected with the British Malabar by a natural lake and an artificial canal covering a distance of not more than forty miles. Thus Alleppy comands a position and such natural advantages that it can conveniently be made a centre of reconstruction activities for the whole of Malabar.

The above area is populated by that unhappy nation erroneously called Moplas. Moplas are of Arab origin and centuries ago they came to India as tradesmen and carried with them the message of God wherever they went. A rough impression of their numerical strength can be formed by the fact that according to Government Census Reports in two talukas only namely Ernad and Valluvanad out of 30 lakhs of people 10 lakhs are Moplas. Their bravery, honesty, straightforwardness and hard-working habits are such traits of character that are appreciated by their friends and fees alike. Several schemes of Mopla reconstruction have, from time to time, been suggested, but so far none has met with practical success while the miseries of the Moplas have increased tenfold so much so that the very existence of this brave community is in danger. If nothing practical is done for them, Moplas will soon become a nation of the past and their national existence a matter of historic interest only.

This state of affairs was unbearable for me and whatever I had laid by from my successful medical practice, though not a great fortune, I spent it on a scheme of reconstruction for the Mop'as and founded an institution in Alleppy, so that it may form a nucleus round which may develope a great residential centre of learning for those far off parts of India. For the present Mudrasa Mohomadia provides education both for boys and girls has been equipped with a large printing press and a beautiful mosque. The school and press have their own buildings. Even now 350 students receive education in Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Malayalam, Theology, English History and other academic subjects. But this is only a foundation of a great scheme in view and if it succeeds the whole of Malabar will be benefitted by it and the products of this institution will combine in themselves both secular and religious education.

On the above scheme I have spent about fifty-seven thousand Rupees from my own pocket and the buildings and the press etc. have all been endowed by me under the Wakf Act. But all that I have done is not enoguh for the increasing needs of Malabar and therefore after fulfilling my personal duty and having my faith in Allah I have ventured to approach you for the fulfilment of your duty also. The events of Malabar are of more than local interest; they concern the whole of India and it is the duty of Mussalmans to give their best consideration to them.

This community (the Moplas) if properly educated, will inculcate peaceful habits of farsightedness, and will never fall a victim of incitement which to a certain extent has been responsible for their present misfortunes and miseries. Thus your generosity will have a perpetual reward.

The following are among those who support the scheme and endorse the appeal:—

Kazi Kabiruddin Esq. Bar-at-Law, Vice-President Anjuman Islam, Bombay, Mohamed Ali Alla Bukhsh Esq. Municipal Councillor, Bombay, Sheth Mian Mohamed Haji Jan Mohamed Chhotani, Bombay, Mirza Ali Mohamed Khan Esq. M.A., LL.B. Chairman, Board of studies, Bombay University, A. R. Dimtimkar Esq. Assistant Secretary, Anjuman Islam and Municipal Councillor, Sheth Ahmed Haji Siddique Khatri Bombay, Mouhi Mohamad Yunus Hendadey, B.A., LL.B. Government Pleader, Bombay, Shah Kazi Nasiruddin Fariduddin Chishti Sahib Sajjada Nashin, Khankahi-Chishtia (Ahmedabad), Mahomed Zakaria Manhar Esq. Bombay, Abdul Qadir Khatkhatey Esq. B.A., LL.B., Nazir, Jumma Masjid Wakfts, Bombay, Haji Fateh Mohamed Maniar Sahib Municipal Councillor, Bombay, Cassimally Dawood-Bhoy Esq. B.A., President, Sunni Khoja Community Bombay, Mrs. Khadija Shaffi Tyabji, Bombay, S. A. Brelvi Esq. Editor, "Bombay Chronicle", Khan Bahadur Mohamed Ismail Gurley, President, Board of Trustees, Jumah Musjid, Bombay, Salebhoy K. Barodawala Esq. Ex-Sheriff of Bombay, Abdullateef Mohamed Sahib Razzak Sahib President, Anjuman-i-Islam Arabi Islami Bombay.

WOMAN MURDERED BY HER SON

DISGUSTED WITH HER WITCHCRAFT

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, July 3.

Mr. B. N. Sanjana, the Sessions Judge of Thana, delivered judgment yesterday in a Sessions case in which one Ragho Ambo Thaken residing at Batoshi in Peta Moklada stood charged under Section 302 (murder) of the Indian Penal Code for having murdered his mother Sahi.

The accused was staying with his mother Sahi at Nandgaon in Javai State. Then, according to the defence story, accused got disgusted with his mother, who used to deal with evil spirits, and went to stay at Batoshi with the Police Patel of that place. On the 29th of February last, accused, learning from his mother that his sister was dangerously ill at Nandgaon went there in the afternoon to see her. Then it appears in the evening, he persuaded his mother to accompany him to Batoshi to see his brother who was also ill. Both the accused and his mother left for Batoshi in the evening on the 29th of February 1928. Then it appears on their way they had an altercation with regard to the practises of witchcraft indulged in by the deceased. The mother wanted her son to go and stay with her and the son said he would not like to stay with her as she was a witch. Thereupon the mother got enraged and said she would "eat him up as she had eaten her first son." It was impossible for the accused to put up patiently with this provocation. He immediately took out his seythe and severed the head from the trunk." Then he himself went and informed the police of his exploit and made also a confession before the Magistrate.

The jury found the accused guilty of murder and taking into consideration the youth of the accused, he was sentenced to transportation for life.

JAMSHEDPUR WORKERS' FIGHT

EXHORTATION TO STAND FIRM

The Secretary Jamshedpur workers' Committee writes:—

"The Management and the Board of Directors have closed down the Works on their own responsibility. They have thrown out an open challenge by offering the most insulting terms. The best interests of Labour demand that they must accept it in the proper spirit and give a fitting reply to the arrogant demand of the employers. Each and every worker ought to realize the gravity of the situation and stand firm by Labour in its struggle against the obstinate policy of a callous Board of Directors that entirely depends upon foreign Management. There is no other way out.

Time has come when Indian workers must be prepared to give a brave fight to their exploiters in order to establish their rights and get their grievances redressed workers want righted. If the down-trodden workers want to raise their status, they must have to fight such battles and they must have to survive the crucial test of starvation—the only weapon in the hands of their employees. History records no instance where workers have achieved anything substantial without any fight or suffering. When the workers realize this, victory is theirs.

It is true that the Company have immense resources at their back to withstand such fight. But workers must also know that there is no power on Earth that can long check the onward march of a vast body of workers, determined to fight to the last firmly and peacefully. We are the workers, who have contributed to the prosperity of this much-advertised national concern. Our demand is that we must get a proper return of the work we outturn by our life's blood. All that we want is that we must not be treated as helots in our own concern. This is a fight for justice. This is a peaceful struggle for better wages, better treatment and better living and service conditions. God is always on the side of the weak and the oppressed. God also helps those who help themselves. No doubt, victory shall be ours."

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the office of the Association at the above place on Wednesday, the 11th instant, at 6 p.m.,—(1) To pass a vote of condolence on the sad demise of Dr. D. B. Master, and (2) To transact any other matter that may be permitted by the Chairman.

COMMERCIAL

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 7.

July	12.03	11.97—07
August		11.92—07
September		11088—07
October	11.80	11.77—07
November		11.67—07
December		11.67—06
January	11.70	11.67—06
February		11.63—06
March	11.66	11.63—06
April		11.60—05
June		11.56—05
May	11.62	11.60—05
July		11.53—05
Middling Spot		12.51—02

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 7.

Scinde, Fully Good	9.00
,, Fine	9.25
,, Superfine	9.50
Bengal, Good	8.75
,, Fully Good	9.00
,, Fine	9.25
Oomra, Good	9.30
,, Fully Good	9.60
,, Fine	9.90
Broach, Fully Good	10.45
,, Fine	10.70
,, Superfine	10.95

EGYTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 7.

July	20.25—15
August	20.45—15
September	20.70—15
October	20.85—15
November	20.90—15
December	20.94—10
January	20.99—10
February	20.99—10
March	21.04—10
April	21.04—10
May	21.05—10
June	21.05—10
July	21.05—10
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot	20.95—

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 7.

Silver—China and India Bought. Business small market closed quietly steady.

	To-day's Price.
Spot	27-5/16
Forward	27-1/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 7.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4:4:10-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 7.

	To-day's Rate.
Interest, Day to Day Loans	2-3/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	2-1/4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months	3-23/32 p.c.
Bank Pills, 6 months	4 per cent
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

T.T. Berlin on London	Unquoted.
T.T. Amsterdam on London	Unquoted.
T.T. Brussels on London	34.91
T.T. Madrid on London	29.53
T.T. Milan on London	Unquoted.
T.T. Berne on London	25.28
T.T. Paris on London	124.20
T.T. London on Prague	164.37

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 7.

Demand Bills ... 186.62

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 7.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton. £9:7:6 July/Aug. S'Ment. Sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay ton. £17: 15: 0 July/Aug. S'ment Sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria. ton. £19:0:0 July/Sept. S'Ment. Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, July 7.

Linceed, Calcutta, ton. £17-13-9 July/Aug. S'ment Sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta ton. £17-15-0 Aug.-Sept. S'ment Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.S., ton. Nuchanged.

Linseed, Bombay. £18.7:6 Aug/Sept. S'ment. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 7.

Linseed Oil, nakker, London, cwt. 29/- July/Aug. Delivery. Paid.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. 29/1-1/2 Sept/Dec. Delivery. Paid.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 7.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63 lb. Charges, 50/3 July S'Ment. Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes, 50/- July/Aug. S'Ment. Sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, 52/3 July S'ment Sellers.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, 51/6 July S'Ment to Hull. Paid and Sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 7.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F Calcutta.

July/Sept. per cwt.	13/-
Oct/Dec. per cwt.	13/1-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.	
July/Sept. per cwt.	13/0-1/2
C. & F. Karachi.	
July/Sept. per cwt.	13/1-1/4

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 7.

October	22.44—08
December	22.28—08
January	22.13—09
March	22.00—07
May	21.88—07
Middling Spot	22.80—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

July	22.34—09
October	21.91—04
Middling Spot	22.60—

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 4,000 Bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain ... 3,000 Bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 3,000 Bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 7.

Sales Liverpool	3,000 Bales.
Sales on Speculation	100 ,,
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250 ,,

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 7.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, lb. Spot. 0 9 5/16 Sellers.

GUNNY MARKET REPORT.

(Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.).

Calcutta, July 4.

Heavy Goods.—There has been little doing in the market, due partly to the holidays at the beginning of the period, and to a general inclination to await the issue of the forecast figures. Sacks and Cubans for the present season have again been in some demand, and record an advance in price, but beyond this little falls to be reported.

For the U. K. and Continent.—B. Twills for July at Rs. 47-4-0; Twill Sugar Bags (6 by 8) 2 1/2 lbs. for July at Rs. 55-12-0 to Rs. 56-4-0; Cuban Sugar Bags for July-September at Rs. 63-12-0 to Rs. 64-0-0, for August-September and October at Rs. 64-0-0, for August-October at Rs. 65-0-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twill for July at Rs. 47-4-0, for October-December at Rs. 47-12-0; Liverpool Twills for January-March at Rs. 53-8-0.

Hessians.—This market has been inactive, with very little business reported. Toward the end of the period the preliminary acreage forecast was issued amounting to 31,66,200 of acres.

40''—8 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 19-11-0 to Rs. 19-13-0 to Rs. 19-12-0 to Rs. 19-15-0 to Rs. 19-11-0.

40''—7-1/2 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 19-8-0 to Rs. 19-9-0 to Rs. 19-8-0 to Rs. 19-11-0 to Rs. 19-0-0, for July-December at Rs. 18-10-0, for October-December at Rs. 18-0-0.

9 Porters for July-September at Rs. 19-9-0 to Rs. 19-11-0 to Rs. 19-10-0 to Rs. 19-13-0, for October-December at Rs. 18-4-0 to Rs. 18-5-0 to Rs. 18-2-0 to Rs. 18-6-0, for January-March at Rs. 17-3-0 to Rs. 17-5-0 to Rs. 17-3-0 to Rs. 17-6-0, for April-June at Rs. 17-0-0, for July-September at Rs. 16-8-0.

Cotton Packs for early July at Rs. 119-0-0, for July at Rs. 117-0-0, for 15th August at Rs. 115-0-0, for August at Rs. 114-0-0.

11 Porters for July-September at Rs. 24-10-0 to Rs. 25-0-0 to Rs. 24-14-0.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 7.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	12
Cvunal Rub. and Tea	10
Ceylon Planters	20
Ceylon Rubber	34
Clunes Estates	18
Cochin Rubber	35
Eila Tea	180
Eetates Co. of Uva	33 8
Fairlawn Estates	46
Frocestes Estates	46
Hatbawe Rubber	9
Honiton Rubber	7 8
Horawala Rubber	37
Indo-Malay Estates	15
Jambuande T. & Rubber	9/8
Jebong Rubber	14
Kalutara Company	35
Kalutara Rubber	20
Kelani Valley Rubber	30
Langat River	20
Lanka Rubber	38
Lansdowne Rubber	140
Maha Uva Estates	48
Matale Valley Rubber	
Meall Mor Estates	20
Mirishena Rubber	35
Narangoda Rubber	30
Neuchatel Estates	39
North-Western Rubber	20
Pamadulla T. & Rubber	26
Rubber Growers	22
Saffragam Tea and Rub.	120
Talgaswella Tea	50
Tarrington Tea	21
Udapolla Rubber	22/8
Udabage Tea	47
Ullswater Rubber	8
Vogan Tea	39

MISERABLE AND PITIABLE

CONDITION OF INDIAN WORKERS

MR. BAKHALE'S VIVID DESCRIPTION.

The 12th session of the International Textile Workers' Congress commenced at Ghent (in Belgium) on Monday, the 28th May, 1928. The Congress was attended by 105 delegates from 11 countries representing 12 national organisations of the textile workers. After the welcome speech of the Belgian President of the first sitting was over, Mr. R. R. Bakhale, the Fraternal Delegate of the Indian Textile Workers, was invited to make the first speech of the Session. In the course of his speech Mr Bakhale said as follows:—

Mr. President and Comrades,—On behalf and in the name of the Textile workers of the world assembled in the International Congress, we accord our most cordial and heartiest fraternal greetings with this session all success. This is perhaps the first time in the history of the Trade Union Movement in India that she has been invited to attend the kind of the International Congress where we all are assembled to-day and, therefore, the textile workers of my country feel themselves all the more honoured for the invitation sent to them by Mr. Shaw on behalf of this International, although they are not yet officially connected to it. May I recall to your mind the fact that you were one of the few Labour Organisations in Europe that came to the rescue of the Bombay Textile Workers when they were fighting against the wage reduction of 11-1/2 per cent.? This splendid help was soon followed by a visit of your Delegation to my country to secure firs hand information about the condition of the textile workers. The report published by your Secretary is a valuable document and has a special merit of restrained and moderate language and balanced views. We thus feel that though we are not yet officially on the list of your affiliated Unions, yet a link has been forged between you and us and it will not be long before that link will be strengthened by our official affiliation with this International. I may even go a step further and hope that a day will soon dawn, when in addition to India other Eastern countries such as Japan and China will join this International and thereby help to make it a more powerful and an inter-Continental organisation. (Hear, hear.)

THE SPIDER'S WEB.

You are all aware that India is a vast country, equal to the size of Europe minus Russia and has its own difficulties the like of which you may not have experienced in your countries. Mr. Shaw has in his report characterised those difficulties as a "spider's web of problems" and I think this description is accurate, politically, economically, socially and educationally. To get rid of this spider's web we may have to device means and ways which may be different in certain respects from those which you may have adopted in the past, But whatever methods we may adopt, I can assure you on behalf of the textile workers of India that they have no desire whatever to see your standards of life lowered in any way. (Hear, hear.) They realise that the textile industry is a highly technical and competitive industry and that unequal conditions obtaining in the industry in different parts of the world have the tendency of the higher standards of life of the workers being lowered. They also realise that you have won your standards by sustained efforts of a century and hard struggles; and their ambition is to secure for themselves the same standard which you have obtained for yourselves. (Hear, hear.) They believe in the process of levelling up and not in the process of levelling down. (Hear, hear.)

TAMPERING WITH WAGES.

Before I attempt to place before you a picture, which, I am afraid, cannot be complete within the time at my disposal, of the condition in which the textile worker lives in India. You will expect me to say a few words about the gigantic struggle which the Bombay workers are waging against the employers' attempt to worsen their conditions of service. There is now a complete deadlock in the Bombay mill industry for the last 40 days and yet there does not seem to be any prospect of an early settlement. The present depression in the Indian textile industry is stated by the Tariff Board appointed by the Government of India to investigate the condition of the industry, to be due to, among other things, the world conditions, Japanese competition in yarn and cloth of 30's and above, their employment of women and children at night and the double shift, and the competition in India itself between the Bombay industry and the up-country industry. The depression has also been stated to have been accentuated by the over-capitalisation in Bombay. The Tariff Board suggested several remedies to tide over the depression the most important of which are the internal reform of the mill administration of the industry and the increased efficiency of labour. While forgetting, at any rate we feel so, the important recommendations regarding the internal reforms, the Bombay mill-owners have shown considerable enthusiasm and igour in tampering with the workers' wages, hours of work and other conditions of service under the guise of increasing the workers' efficiency.

THE CONDITION PRECEDENT.

I may state here quite frankly that the Indian textile worker is not against increasing his efficiency. Illiterate though he is, he understands that his wages and his standard of life will be raised if he begins to produce more. But what he insists upon, and quite rightly in my opinion, is that the conditions suitable for increasing the efficiency, such as improved raw material, better machinery with labour saving appliances, better wages and other improved conditions in the factory, should first be given to him. (Hear, hear.) If he is asked to get more production under existing conditions, it is impossible to do so; and it is exactly the thing which is responsible for the present struggle in Bombay. We deny, and have denied before the Tariff Board, that, unless proved to the contrary by a suitable test, the Indian textile worker is less efficient than the textile werker in any other country. (Hear, hear.) With coming to the present strike again, I may state briefly that direct and indirect reduction in wages, attempts to increase the hours of work of persons who have been for years working less than eight hours a day and serious unemployment resulting from the stoppage of from 10 to 15 per cent. of the spindles and looms are the most important causes that have led to the present strike. Struggling against starvation, in the second stage, the dispute at once took a grim appearance and a general stoppage of work followed. The strike has been going on for over a month; and yet the negotiations are not opened. The latest information from India shows that the mill-owners still refuse to meet the Joint Strike Committee. I do not, therefore, think that there is any prospect of an early settlement. The workers are determined to stand firm against the attack of their masters on their wages and hours and, on their behalf, I request this International to give its moral and material support to their brethren in Bombay.

INDIAN TEXTILE WORKERS.

Mr. Shaw in his report has dealt with the conditions obtaining in Bombay as regards the textile workers' position and I do not think it is necessary for me to say much on that point. The textile industry in India is not localised as in Lancashire, but is spread over the whole of India; and the conditions obtaining in each province vary so much that it is almost impossible to give a general idea of the existing conditions. I may however divide the textile workers in three broad groups, viz., those in the cities, in the rural areas and in the territories of the Indian princes who are, so far as their international administration goes, are independent units. What is true in the case of the city workers is equally, perhaps in a greater degree, true in the case of the rural workers in Indian States. In the rural areas the grip of the employer on the operatives is tightier owing to the absence of public opinion and of even a weak labour organisation. Whether with regard to the system of recruitment, or with the wages, or with the other conditions in the factories such as treatment, fines, etc., or with regard to the housing and home conditions, the worker's lot is miserable and pitiable. He has to pay, speaking generally, a bribe to secure employment and, occasionally to continue paying it to retain the employment; he is fined heavily even for minor mistakes which, sometimes, are not his; he has to receive spoiled cloth though he may not be responsible for it; his earned wages are either withheld or forfeited as punishment or for his failure to receive them within a prescribed limit; he has to incur heavy debt the interest on which runs from 75 to 300 per cent. when he finds his wages to be inadequate to meet his legitimate and reasonable, he is liable to be dismissed at any time; he does not get any leave on pay and at times he finds it difficult to get leave even without pay; his housing condition is horrible—the house he stays has been aptly described as "pestilential plague spot." It is stated that 97 per cent. of the working class population in Bombay lives in one room tenement and also that one room is many times occupied by more than one family. The result is that illness becomes the general rule rather than an exception and the infant mortality has been reported to have reached, in some years, the figure of between 500 to 600 per 1,000 children. The wages that are given to a man and women in Bombay are £2-18-6 and £1-11-6 a month respectively; and in a mofussil place like Sholapur the figures are £2-0-6 and £0-16-1 1/2 respectively. Even these averages, worked out by the Bombay Labour Office, have been challenged for many reasons, one of which is the fines which, it is calculated, amount to from 8 to 10 per cent. As there are no insurance schemes either on compulsory or voluntary basis, the textile worker has to suffer in times of unemployment; has to pay heavily during sickness and has no provision for his old age. I admit that a few employers have made some provision for illness by having dispensaries, pay some benefits such as maternity benefit to the women workers, gratuities to some and do some welfare work; but these exceptions only prove the general rule.

STATUS AS CITIZEN.

As regards his status as a citizen, the textile worker is again in the same deplorable condition as he is industrially. He has no vote in the sense that the qualifications for a voter are, generally speaking, beyond his reach. Very few workers in Bombay, for example, pay 15 shillings a month as rent which is the qualification required for municipal and legislative elections. The representation that the worker has got, by nomination, in all the Legislatures in India is only 11 seats as against 107 secured by the employers by election. The labour legislation in India is very inadequate. We have only the Factories Act which regulates the hours of work, fencing of machinery and so on, and the Compensation. We have no Truck Act regulating the fines, no Trade Boards Act and no arbitration or conciliation machinery. In Indian States there is either no factory legislation or, where it exists, the hours of work are reported to be longer than those in British India and other conditions of service are worse. To put the condition of the textile worker in India in one word, I may say that he has no security of employment, no security of wages and no security of life.

THE ONLY CURE.

We recognise that the best and the only cure for all these ills is "organisation"; and I am glad to inform this Congress that, efforts are being made to organise the workers. At present 45,000 out of 700,000 textile workers, that is to say, nearly 6.4 per cent. of the workers, are organised. The Shaw report has pointed to the enormous difficulties in the way of labour organisation in our country and the greatest of the difficulties is the appalling illiteracy of the working classes. In spite of this heavy handicap, efforts are being made to strengthen the working class organisation and it is to be hoped that our strength will soon be increased to an appreciable extent.

As regards the affiliation of the Indian textile workers to the International, I may say that we recognise its importance and we cannot afford to remain aloof from the International movement. Unfortunately we have not got at present an all-India body of the textile workers; but some time ago such of the textile unions as are working to-day were consulted about the formation of an all-India body and, I am glad to say that, most of them have expressed themselves in favour of that idea. I fervently hope that it will not be long before an All-India Federation of the Textile Workers becomes an accomplished fact and that it will link itself up with the International Movement. (Hear, hear.)

I thank you, comrades, again for the cordiality with which you were good enough to receive me and for the patience with which you listened to me. (Hear, hear.)

STERLING SHARE QQOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 6.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Coy.	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 p.c. 1933 Notes)	£103 0 0
Assam-Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£ 92 0 0
Australian 5 p.c. Loan (1935-45)	£ 98 15 0
Burma Corporation Ltd	£ 0 14
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy)	£ 0 17 0
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£ 22 2 0
Eastern Bank Ltd	£ 7 1 0
French 5 p.c. Rentes	£ 18 5 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	£139 0 0
India 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Stock	£ 72 0 0
India 4-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan (1950/55)	£ 93 10 0
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock	£ 61 15 0
National Bank of India Ltd.	£ 55 5 0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£ 7 5 0
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	£ 9 15 0
Shahdara Sahanpur L. Rdy. 4-1/2 p.c. Debs.	£ 81 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	£204 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 p.c. Pref. Stock)	£93 10 0
Tata Power (7-1/2 p.c. 'B' 1934/48)	£102 0 0
War Loan 5 per cent. (1929/47).	£101 10 0

TRADE UNION ACT AND GOVT SERVANTS.

MADRAS, July 7.

On the question of the application of the Indian Trade Union Act to Government Servants Associations, the Government is considering the question of amending the Government Servants Conduct Rules. They direct that until the rules are suitably amended, no Government servant shall join or continue to be a member of such associations seeking registration as trade unions under the Act.—A. P.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPORATORS' DAY IN CALCUTTA

FINAL GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

CALCUTTA, July 7.

In a message to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, which was read at a meeting held in celebration of the International Co-operators' Day this evening, H. E. the Governor of Bengal said that the Government of Bengal take the liveliest interest in the spread of the movement. "The Agricultural Commission", His Excellency continued "have paid testimony to your influence on the progress of agriculture and have expressed the belief that the growth of the co-operative movement is one of the greatest factors in the agriculture of India. There is an ever-widening circle of usefulness for co-operative organisations and I wish you all success in your endeavours to expand".—A. P.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL SOCCER MATCH

EUROPEANS WIN BY 2 GOALS TO NIL

CALCUTTA, July 7.

H. E. the Governor of Bengal and the Chief Justice were present and Lady Jackson distributed the awards, at the annual international soccer match, which was won this afternoon by the Europeans, by two goals to nil. The honour had been held by Indians for four previous years in succession.

Dalhousie, the winners of the first division league this year were awarded the Walter Locke Cup. The runners-up were D.C.L.I.—A. P.

CELEBRATIONS AT HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD (Deccan), July 7.

Under the auspices of the Hyderabad Central Co-operative Union, the International Co-operators day was celebrated here for the first time. Mr. B. A. Collins, C.I.E., presiding. A large gathering of officials and the public, including Maharaja Sir Kishen Prasad, Sir Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur, and a number of ladies, was present. Eloquent speeches advocating the extension of the co-operative spirit were made by Sir Hyder Nawaz Jung, Dewan Bahadur Aravamudu Aiyengar, Rao Bahadur S. Venkata Reddy and others. Sir Hyder appealed to ladies to associate themselves with the movement and suggested the formation of ladies' co-operative unions, to improve economic life in the homes.

PRESENTATION OF SANADS AND PRIZES.

Maharaja Sir Kishen Prasad, who presented the sanad and prizes to 18 candidates successful in last year's co-operative societies examination, said that the co-operative movement was progressing in the State and had a great future before it.—A. P.

MORE STRIKERS RESUME WORK AT LILLOOAH

SITUATION AT ASANSOL IMPROVING

CALCUTTA, July 7.

Seventy-two more strikers resumed work at Lillooah to-day. The total number at men now working, including the Chinese, is estimated at about 300.

The situation at Asansol is reported to have improved.—A. P.

RAILWAY WORKSHOPS REMAIN CLOSED

CALCUTTA, July 8.

There is no material change in the attitude of the labourers at the railway workshops. It is reported that the shops continue to be closed.—A. P.

GANAPATI FESTIVAL CELEBRATION.

BATTLE OF CALENDARS

(From A Corre-pondent.)

POONA CITY, July 7.

A meeting of the Panchang Pravartak Committee under the presidency of Prof. Naik was held yesterday, and was attended by messrs. N. C. Kelkar J. S. Karandikar, Agashe, Superintending Engineer Moghe Shastri Vasaikar and others. This year, there is no Adhikmas according to correct caeculations of Shudhapanchang. Adhikshravan printed in old panchang is absolutely wrong. It was therefore unanimously resolved that Ganapati festivals should be celebrated everywhere according to Tilak Panchang. Ganapati festivals at Poona have been arranged accordingly.

Calcutta, July 8.—It is understood that the revised estimates under the Cauveri Mettur Project are just being submitted to the Government of India for sanction. The estimates provide for an expenditure of 737 lakhs and an annual revenue of 55½ lakhs.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

MUSIC IN POONA.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. B. P. Thgwell, and the Officers of the 1st Bn. 2nd Bombay Pioneers, the Band will play at the Bund Gardens, Poona, to-morrow (Monday), foom 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting. Admission is free.

PRABHURAM JIVAN RAM PRIZES.

The above prizes are awarded as follows:—1. Chandrakant Mulshanker Mehta, (St. Xavier's College), 2. Mulshanker Mohanlal Bhatt, (Gujarat Vidyapith), 3. Ramesh Harilal Vaidya, Grant Medical College).

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this (Monday) morning, the 9th July, 1928, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

LECTURE AT BRAHIM SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Brahmin Sabha Mr. D. V. Gokhale, Editor, "Mahratta" will deliver a public lecture on "Lokamanya's Politics", at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Monday), at Hari Keshav Gokhale Hall, Shaikerwadi, Girgaum.

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKERS' MEETING.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala writes:+

A fourth general meeting of railway workers of the G. I. P. will be held to-day (Monday) in the evening at Karjat when the present situation of workers will be discussed. Resolutions regarding several grievances will also be adopted. All workers are earnestly requested to be present.

RAILWAY PASS FOUND.

Third class monthly season ticket No. 345 between Khar and Church Gate issued in favour of Mr. K. Gopal Krishna has been found.

The owner to take delivery of the same from the Office of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, 139, Medows Street, Fort, between the hours of 5 to 6 p.m.

ENROLMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

Those persons who are willing to work as Volunteers in the Bardoli Satyagraha movement, should send in their applications stating their names, age and occupation to the Secretaries, Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, Princess Street, Bombay 2. Those persons who are willing to undergo village hardships and court jails only need apply.

PUBLIC MEETING RE. BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA.

Under the auspices of the Gujarat Bandhu Samaj a public meeting will be held at Marwari Vidyalaya Hall (Sandhurst Road)) on Monday, the 9th instant, when Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, B. G. Horniman, K. F. Nariman, K. M. Munshi, K. P. Khadilkar, B. N. Mahishari, H. A. Bhat and others will speak on Bardoli Satyagraha. Mr. Balubhai T. Desai will preside. All are cordially invited.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION.

A mass meeting of the G. I. P. Rly. men under the auspices of the G. I. P. Employees' General Union was held at Bhopal on the 5th instant. A large number of men were present. Mr. Laxman Aiyah of Bhopal explained the benefits of the Union at great length. Many other speakers followed from amongst the staff and exhorted the men to join the Union forthwith. A number of resolutions were discussed and passed and after the vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated late at night.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

An adjourned meeting of the Managing Committee of the Social Service League will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-45 p.m. (S. T.) at the Head Office of the League, Girgaum:—(1) To pass the necessary resolution authorizing Mr. N. M. Joshi to execute the agreement between the Social Service League and Mr. Enus Kondaji; (2) to consider a letter from Miss M. Katharine Davis, Secretary, Children's Aid Society; and, (3) to transact any other business duly brought forward with the consent of the chairman.

OUTLINES OF INDIAN CIVILIZATION

PROF. K. T. SHAH'S LECTURES

Prof. K. T. Shah will deliver a course of five lectures on the "Outlines of Indian Civilization", viz. (I) The Land and the People. (II) Arts and Crafts. (III) Religion and Philosophy. (IV) Architecture. (V) Social Life.

The lectures will be delivered in the library of the Institute every Monday evening at 7 p.m., commencing from to-day and will be open to the public. Slides will be used to illustrate the lectures.

THREE ARTS FANCY DRESS BALL

A SUCCESSFUL FUNCTION

The weather was perfect, when a large gathering attended the Three Arts Ball, Saturday night. The fancy costumes were 62 and the judges were Mr. Wright, Mr. Hunter, Sirdar Nawab Sultan Ahmed, Mrs. de Bazien, Mrs. Dubash, Mr. A. C. Currimbhoy. The prizes were numerous and costly.

The judges, after long deliberation, decided finally as follows:—

PRIZES FOR LADIES.

First Prize of costly ruby and moon-stars earrings, given by Hameed, Jewellers, would have gone to the exquisite Indian dancer, who refused to join the parade or accept the prize, as it was given to Miss Pilloo Vimadalal for Egyptian Costume.

Second Prize:—Handsome Coffee Set, received from Army and Navy, through Mr. Wright, went to Miss Patell for Marwari Dress.

Third Prize:—A perforated very pretty silver basket, presented by a friend, was given to Mrs. Clarkson for an Indian Gypsy Costume.

Fourth Prizes:—New Model Camera, presented by Kodaks, through Mr. Mockler fell to the lot of the dainty Vacha maidens.

Fifth Prize:—Antique turquoise ring, presented by Mr. Rehim Bux, went to the lady of the Chinese costume.

Sixth Prize:—Enamel Jar, presented by Messrs. Tarachand & Co., went to the Spanish costume.

PRIZES FOR GENTS.

The First Prize of the model Grippa Gramophone presented by Rose & Co. was given for the Shah costume.

Second Prize:—Silver comb and brush, given by Army and Navy, went to the Sheikh costume wearer.

Third Prize:—Silver cigarette case, presented by Hameed, jewellers of Taj Mahal, went the Roman Gladiater.

Fourth Prize:—An inlaid Cigar box, presented by the Japanese Museum, through Mr. Jahangir, was given to the gentleman in the Chinese costume.

Almost all the fancy dresses were good. The Chef, the Hawali the Sadhu, the Afghan and the Turkish, were all highly commendable.

THANKS TO WHOM.....

Deep thanks are offered to the beautiful little Indian lady, who ravished the audiesce with her exquisite dancing, who would not compete for the prize, and Major Harris and Miss Lawie, who very kindly gave one more item of their poem-like dancing, also to Mr. Bake and the Misses Vacha, who so spontaneously helped to carry out the programme. Thanks are also due to Mrs. Hilla Dubash, Mrs. Clarkson, Miss Hilla Vakil, Miss Pilloo Vimadalal, and others, and to all the authorities, who are ever willing to help on such occasions—as well as the audiesce—for so heartily responding and making the Ball the great success it was.

Amount from sale of tickets at the door was Rs. 306|14|- other items will be announced in due caurse.

A meed of praise is due for the wonderful organization and just success of the brilliant function on Saturday night particularly when all the volunteers (English fell thro and Miss Shackell-Rahim got over all the through formalities and arranged the distribution of prizes in 2 days.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

11-0 a.m.—European Gramophone Records.

11-30 a.m.—Indian Gramophone Records.

12-0 noon.—Interval.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

7-0 p.m.—Sona Bai Mulgavkarini, Vocal Music.

7-30 p.m.—Rasiklal Parikh, Vocal Music. (a) Kahave Machave Shore, "Asavari"; (b) Tapa Karana, "Kavali"; (c) Hradayana Shudhha Premine, "Pilu-Barva"; (d) Gorasa Bechena Kaise, "Kalyan".

8-0 p.m.—Vigneshwar Sastri, Violin Solo.

8-30 p.m.—Close Down.

9-0 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin. Market Prices.

9-25 p.m.—Talk "Insects and Illness" By "H. E."

9-40 p.m.—A Musical Bouquet. Phyllis Symonds, Mezzo Soprano. The Station Ensemble, Ensemble. From The Countryside, "Eric Coates". 1. In the Medows. 2. Among the Poppies. Entracte "Rose Mousse", "Bose"; Morceau "Narcissus", "Nevin". Phyllis Symonds. (a) Love's Garden, "Sanderson"; (b) It was a Bowl of Roses, "Clarke"; (c) Poppies for Forgetting, "Clarke". Ensemble. Woodland Sketches, "MacDowell". 1. To a Wild Rose. 2. To A Waterlily. Trumpet Solo "Lilies of Lerraine", "Pierre Connor"; From the "Casse Noisette" Ballet, "Tschaikowsky". "Valse des Fleurs". Phyllis Symonds. (a) Pansies, "Elgar"; (b) Violets, "Eilen Wright". Ensemble. Melodie "Fleurs de France", "Widor"; Valse Lente "Paque Fleurs", "Margis"; Intermezzo "Fleurette D'Amour", "Fletcher"; Entracte "The Valley of Poppies", "Ancliffe."

SIR D. M. PETIT GYMNASTIC INSTITUTE

PROTEST AGAINST CHAIRMAN'S RULING IN ANNUAL MEETING

The annual general meeting of the members of Sir D. M. Petit Gymnastic Institute was held at the premises of the Institution on Saturday, when great excitement prevailed due to the failure of the management to carry out the specific resolution passed at the Special General Meeting of members held in December 1927.

At the outset the membbers protesetd against the delay on the part of the management in calling the meeting and raised the question whether 37 new members created in the interval could take part in the meeting which had been called pursuant to the resolution of December 1927. After a hot exchange of words between the Chairman and the members. the Chairman gave the ruling that these new members were entitled to vote, upon which several members registered their protest and threatened to get the ruling tested in a Court of Law.

This matter had not subsided when objection was taken regarding the membership of certain persons including that of the Hon. Secretary. The Chairman found it difficult to carry on the meeting and nothing could be ascertained when the Chairman abruptly declared the annual report and the balance sheet as adopted. This gave rise to another uproar and amidst protests from several members the meeting began to elect a new Managing Committee. At this stage again several members contested the right of certain members to take part in the voting, but the Chairman allowed them to vote.

PRIMUS STOVE TRAGEDIES AGAIN

VERDICTS OF ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

CORONER'S WARNING TO GUJERATIS

"As citizens it is our duty to enter our protest against the attitude of the Gujerati community who are deliberately neglecting the warnings of the City Coroner's jurors against allowing their young womenfolk to handle pcmus stoves." This was the remark made by the City Coroner's jury at the conclusion of an inquests touching the death of two Gujerati girls who died as the result of burns.

The first inquest was over the body of Kantibai, a Gujerati girl residing at Chinchpookly who was said to have received burns whilst removing a basin of hot water from a primus stove. It appears she had locked herself in the bath room when the accident happened and entrance into the room was gained by smashing the ventilator glasses. By that time, however, the girl had sustained severe burns as a result of which she died in the Hospital on Sunday morning.

The second victim was Rantibai Chimanlal a 16-year old girl. It appears on the night of the 29th June she was lighting a primus stove when her sari caught fire and sustained severe burns. She ailed in the hospital for several days and succumbed to the injuries on Sunday. The jury in both cases returned a verdict of accidental death.

SUSPECIOUS DEATH OF CHILD

JURY UNABLE TO ASCERTAIN CAUSE

The City Coroner on Sunday was engaged in an inquest in which the police, suspecting foul play concerning the death of a female child, had dug the baby out of its grave full five days after its burial. Their zeal was, however, unrewarded, as when the dead body was sent to the Police Surgeon for examination, he reported that the body was in a too decomposed state to enable him to ascertain the cause of death.

On the 2nd July, it appears, Sitabai a Hindu woman residing at Ghorpadeo gave birth to a female child which was reported to have died and buried the same day in the Hindu crematorium. On the 8th it came to be suspected that the child had not died a natural death, and it was dug out of its grave. The Police Surgeon reported that he could not conduct a post-mortem examination because the body was too decomposed. He, however, stated that the child had no external injuries.

In the Coroner's Court on Sunday Sitabai the mother of the child said that the child died shortly after its birth.

Ganoo Shahaji Chikle in his evidence said that Sitabai was in his keeping. When he returned home on the 2nd at 5-30 p.m. he found that the woman had given birth to a female child, and that it had died a few hours afterwards. He went to a Municipal Ramoshi and obtained a certificate and had it buried.

The jury came to the conclusion that they could not ascertain the cause of death.

BAN ON C. I. D. REPORTERS

WHAT HAPPENED AT LABOUR MEETING

MR. SAHASRABUDDHE EXPLAINS

Mr. G. N. Sahasrabuddhe, Superintendent, Bombay Working Men's Institute, Social Service League- Bombay, writes:—"With reference to the report of a labour meeting appearing in the issue of the "Times of India" of the 5th instant, under the caption that "Labour Meeting and Police Reporters" it is stated that Mr. Sahasrabuddhe of the Social Service League, whose office is also located in the building, intervened on behalf of the police reporters and suggested that it was not proper to expel him and that if the labour leaders persisted in their threat, he would give the reporter shelter in his office." Since this statement is likely to create a wrong impression on the public, it is necessary that they should be made aware of the facts. When the meeting in question began I was neither in the hall nor in my office. I know nothing of what had happened at the meeting between the public reporters and the conveners of the meeting. Just when I hapened to pass by my office I noticed that a crowd of men was trying to rush into the office from the hall. Suspecting there was something unusual I went into my office and found that a police reporter was surrounded by a number of people, and some men were peeping into the office from over the partitions between the hall and the office. As I thought that the affair was likey to develop into a row I considered it advisable to intervene. I asked the crowd to clear out and suggested that I would see to it that the reporter also left the place by the side door. Just then a sergeant with a police party arrived and the crowd returned to the hall where the meeting was being held. The police had, it appeared, communicated with the police station as soon as he was asked to leave the meeting. After the arrival of the sergeant he was allowed to be present at the meeting.

It is not a fact that I said I would give the reported shelter in my office if the Labour leader persisted in their threat to expel him."

STRIKE SITUATION UNCHANGED

WORKERS' MEETING NOT HELD ON SUNDAY

The question of admitting C. I. D. reporters at their meetings at Nagu Sayaji's Wadi is still agitating the minds of the strike leaders. Pending reply to their letter addressed to the Police Commissioner saying that they had a perfect right of admitting or not admitting reporters, the usual meeting of the strikers was not held on Sunday. Besides this there was no other development in the strike situation on Sunday.

CITY FATHERS! DO YOUR DUTY TO-DAY

Friends,—You are on your mettle to-day. Whatever may be your caste or creed; whatever may be your vocation or profession; whatever may be your views regarding the most unfortunate deadlock in our mill industry—we are all human beings; and as such, we must always try and save our fellow beings from rank starvation.

There ar eamongst you some who have conscientious objection to giving relief to male strikers; ther are some, who are opposed to give relief even to women strikers, or to wives of strikers! But which of you can oppose the grant for relief to poor starving children of mill men? Let not the Bombay Corporation tarnish the fair name of the City for sanity and humanity. City Fathers, please grant a thousand rupees a day for feeding the poor children, till the deadlock continues; and then bring your influence to bear on both sides for an equitable settlement. Pray, don't delay. For the children are on the verge of starvation.—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

G. I. P. RAILWAY TROUBLE

GENERAL SECRETARY'S STATEMENT

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala has issued the following bulletin:—

In order to clear several misunderstandings that seems to exist both among the public and the Railway Management I desire to make the following statement:—

Since the foundation of the Union 9 years ago several grievances of importance have been placed before the Management time and again. The Management took no notice due to weakness of my organisation. But now that the organisation has been sufficiently strong I have been placing the following grievances for immediate redress or else warning the Management that serious trouble would arise. for, having exhausted all constitutional measures, the Union has the last measure open to it namely direct action. As a result of this the Agent recognised the above Union and appointed a Special Grievances Officer. I was opposed to this appointment for, a man paid by the Management, will never give satisfaction to the workers.

THE DEMANDS.

As regards the demands, the Medical Examination for the time being has been postponed and for others a time limit of one month has been asked for by the Agent. This has been willingly conceded to by the Union. During this time I must fortify myself, for, supposing the negotion tiong collapse and the Agent does not grant the demands I must be prepared for a serious contingency. For that we shall have need for the men on the line. Therefore from now onward till the end of the stipulated time I must build up a great G. I. P. organisation with the Running men in it.

CHALLENGE AND THE REPLY.

The Agent balmes me for asking the men to strike work even for 5 days. I say not 5 days but only 2 days between Victoria Terminus and Kalyan, and the Railway Management is bound to fall on its knees. The Agent in our last interview challenged me for the above remark and I replied that I would repeat it to the workers.

Now the task before us is to meet the Railway Board on the official side and to invite a Conference of all Railway workers on the workers' side before the stipulated time ends, whereafter if the Demands are not satisfied the responsibility of the strike will rest with the Management.

INDIAN FOOT BALL LEAGUE

The Indian Football League under the auspices of Bengal Club at Parel saw two more matches played off on Saturday evening. Large crowds gather round the field to witness the matches. In the first match Matunga Hindus "A" drew with Kanara United, the score being one goal all. Kanara team was first to score, Matunga Hindus equalised through a penalty goal.

In the second match a record score was registered, Colaba Rangers notching as many as 14 goals. Bapu bagged half a dozen for him while Ramkrishna secured four and Ramchandra and Manaji two each.

The teams played were:—

Kanara United vs. Matunga Hindus "A".

Colaba Rangers vs. Kanara F. C. "B".

The score:—

Matunga Hindus "A"	1
Kanara United	1
Colaba Rangers	14
Kanara F. C. "B"	Nil

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

MONDAY, JULY 9, 1928.

One notices an attitude in this country on the part of those who have assumed the role of being mentors of the Indian people of referring to England as the land where the right thing is always done, the land which must be taken as the model for progress in every direction.

* * * *

It is called "the green and pleasant land," but it is not generally known in India that in England too there occur riots. We have in India affrays of various kinds. The latest, as we all know, is the cowdung squabble. In a country inhabited by three hundred millions squabbles are bound to take place. The thing to do is not to allow them to assume serious proportions.

* * * *

But we have no lettuce riots. England, the teacher, must teach us about them. Here is an account of one which took place at New Malden in mail week.

* * * *

It was a five minutes affair, but it had originality about it. For this little exercise with a bit of lettuce David Fairs was fined ten shillings.

* * * *

Theobald Smith, the complainant, "school attendance officer" by profession, said that he saw a child of seven with Fairs and other men shouting "Lettuces for sale". He spoke to the child, when Fairs came up and, after a few words, hit him with a lettuce. There was a fight lasting five minutes.

* * * *

And yet for aught I know, David Fairs may be a parliamentary voter and in that capacity has a voice in deliberating the question of granting self-government by progressive stages to his dependency, India. "We hold India" as any child of five can tell you when you are in England. "Teacher told me that at school".

* * * *

"I am one who cannot say the National Anthem in time" declared the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, Miss Margaret Beaven recently. Her lot is not so pitiable as that of certain of our politicians whose criticism of the insult heaped upon India by Britain in imposing upon her an All-White Commission is as severe as that of the nationalists but who are all the same unable to sing in tune with the boycott.

* * * *

A writer in a British journal complains that in England "the only things getting longer about women's evening gowns are the shoulder straps". But that does not mean that the dressmakers' bill have become less costly.

* * * *

A 26 years-old cobbler residing at Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, Nottinghamshire, England, complains that he has "£15,000 or more and doesn't know what to do with it". He received a fat cheque recently as the holder of the third prize ticket in the Stock Exchange Derby Fund.

* * * *

I can immediately solve his difficulty. I should advise him to lend it at a very low rate of interest to our Bombay Municipal Corporation so that it should be induced to give relief to the strikers' wives and children. When he knows that it "has" done so, he should generously forego the interest. As regards the capital "payable when able".

* * * *

I would have asked him to give the whole lot away for strike relief, but I am told the English people are fond of combining business with charity. That is why I speak about the low interest.

* * * *

Manoevres Territorial Officer:—"Confound you! Lie down or you'll give our position away to the enemy!"

Recruit:—"I should let 'em 'ave it, too, sir—it be full of 'at hills".

THE WEATHER

MONSOON ACTIVE IN NORTH-EAST INDIA AND U. P.

POONA, July 8.

The monsoon has been active in Burma, north-east India, United Provinces and Western Himalayas but has been feeble elsewhere. The rainfall has been locally heavy in Central Burma and Bengal. Information from north-east India and Burma has been delayed and is still incomplete owing to breakdown in telegraphic communication caused by severe magnetic storm which according to records of the Colaba Observatory commenced at four hours ten minutes this morning.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Bengal and Chota Nagpur and local in Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Punjab east and north Malabar and Madras coast north.

A few falls have occurred in the Punjab, south-west Rajputana, east Gujarat, Central Provinces, east Hyderabad, south Mysore and Madras South-east.

The chief amounts are:—Mandalay five inches, Kyaukpyu four, Akyab three, Toungoo two, Maymyo one and a half, Monywa and Amherst one, Silchar and Dibrugarh a half, Darjeeling two, Cheerapunji one, Bogra five, Calcutta and Darbhanga three, Jalpaiguri two, Cox's Bazar and Chaibasa one and a half, Berhampore and Balasore one, Mussooree three, Bahraich four, Gorakhpur three quarter, Simla one and a half, Ludhiana and Jaipur a half, Dalhousie one, Montgomery, Bhavnagar, Bangalore and Trivandrum a quarter, Salem and Goapalour a half.

Forecast:—An extension in the United Provinces.—A. P.

WATER POLO TOURNAMENT

HINDUS DEFEAT EUROPEANS

On Sunday a water polo match was played between the Hindu members of Messrs. Golwala Brothers' Victria Swimming Bath and Europeans at the said Bath, when the whole of the gallery was crowded by spectators, of the various communities including a number of ladies. The Hindu team made in all 6 goals, 4 of which was made by Mr. Profula Ghose and one each by Messrs. Tribhowan Dharamsey and Gordhandas Choksey. The Europeans scored in all 3 goals all of which were made by their captain Mr. Sangster. Thus the Hindu pupils of Messrs. Golwala Brothers won by 3 goals. This is the second match in which they have gained success during the last month, the previous one having been against the Alighar Mahomedan team.

Davar's College of Commerce.

(Established 28 Years).

BEWARE.

Accountancy Profession is exceedingly overcrowded. There are sufficient .. Certificate holders to last for years and G.D.A. is an out of date .. examination made up of Book-keeping and Law wherefore it is to be modified.

An Aspiring Student who does not want to be stranded and wishes to rise high in afterlife should give all attention to the study of Specialised Courses such as BANK OFFICERS (C. A. I. B.), INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. Ch. I. I.), COMPANY SECRETARIES (F. I. S. A.), and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSES (L. C. C., & D. COM. M. C.) for which there is an unlimited Field and Specialised Accountancy (C. D. A.) may, wherever desirable, be taken as an additional tacked in Course.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR, THE MOST EXPERIENCED PIONEER OF COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN INDIA BEFORE SELECTING A CAREER.

80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

USE

MAWS

Flooring Tile

Always available from

RAVAL & CO.,

43, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Experienced AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Poona, on monthly salary. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Old Customs House Road, Fort, Bombay.

Remarkable Success

AT THE

G. D. A.

1928 EXAM.

WE claim 45 out of 68 that pass this year from the Bombay Centre. 2 more Passes from Madras Centre and 2 in G. D. C. A.

This is the last opportunity to enrol for this Exam. as the Rules are likely to be modified from next year.

The session has already commenced.

Enrol immediately

AT

Batliboi's

Accountancy Training Institute, Yusuf Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS

6, Shukhadwalla Building, REVELIN STREET, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 22,560.

The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, JULY 9, 1928.

BRITISH CHARACTER.

Until some time ago Indians were told that they could not govern their country because they were not as efficient as the Britishers. Now that Indians have demonstrated to the hilt that they are as efficient as the Britishers, if not more, they are told that they lack British character without the contact of which with the administraion of the country the latter will go to rack and ruin. What is British character is not always clearly defined. It is supposed to be an intangible something which India cannot afford to do without for generations to come if she is to be governed well and wisely and Indian students are taught in text-books written by Englishmen that the attributes which are the make-up of an "English gentleman" are not to be found anywhere else in the world. We have no desire to belittle these attributes, but it is as foolish to suggest that the English people have a monopoly of the attributes of a "gentleman" as it would be to condemn the entire English nation for the faults and sins of a few individual Englishmen. The Englishmen in India, however, have a special responsibility; for they are in this country as custodians of the reputation of England. How is that reputation maintained, the record of the British bureaucracy and its apologists, the Anglo-Indian Press, has amply shown.

There is no necessity to rake up the past. But we ask all honest Englishmen in this country, with all the earnestness that we command, whether the action of the civilian junta in regard to the modest demand of the Bardoli and the attitude adopted by their conscience-keeper, the "Times of India", is in accord with the code which gentlemen all the world over observe? Consider the attitude of the "Times of India." It would have been perfectly entitled to oppose with all its might the demand of Bardoli peasants for a re-enquiry; only it would have been regarded as taking a wrong view of the question by all those who had taken the trouble of having studied it. But, no, it exploited the Bardoli question for the unholy political purpose of baiting the Non-Co-operators and raising the bogey of "Bolshevism" and "Revolution" in order to instigate the Government to adopt a policy of repression. Whether it received inspiration from certain quarters to adopt this policy, we do not care to enquire. But we have no doubt right-minded Englishmen share the feelings of all Indians that it and the "Evening News of India" have violated all canons of public decency and fair-play in doing so and have thus been guilty of an offence which should make every Englishman, jealous of the reputation of his country, hang down his head in shame. One by one the lies these two journals have propagated have all been nailed to the counter. On Friday we dealt with the most mischievous of these lies. Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, Rao Bahadur Bhimrao Naik and Sir Purshottamdas have since fully exposed the amazing and gross perversions with which these two journals have sought to damn the Bardoli peasants and their leader. In their smartness they have so outreached themselves that the Government of Bombay may well exclaim: "Save us from our friends!" The remittances from South Africa, of which the "Times" made great capital to show that the Bardoli peasants were too rich to deserve any consideration, constitute in reality one of the strongest arguments for a re-enquiry. Those five lakhs of rupees received every year—not every month as the "Times of India" correspondent stated to support his mischievous theory—only bring into relief the poverty of the majority of peasants who could not build their houses without their aid. As Mr. Shivdasani says: "Our contention is that the Settlement Officer has not taken into account these large sums and has recommended a large increase in assessment looking to houses, etc., which were built not from profits of agriculture but out of remittances received from outside." Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik very rightly doubts whether the figure of four to five lakhs which was based on the boom period average would be correct in to-day's depressed condition and contends that, in spite of these remittances, the Taluka is indebted to the extent of one crore.

Sir Purshottamdas uses very mild language when he says that "the statement in the "Evening News" that 'the Bardoli Sardar has simply made use of the peace delegates of the Indian Merchants' Chamber as tools to find out to what extent Government are prepared to surrender is positively misleading." As a matter of fact, as he says, whatever action the Indian Merchants' Chamber took was takken without any hint from Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel or his lieutenants. But it suited the purpose of the "Evening News" to show that not only did Mr. Vallabhbhai use the representatives of the Chamber as tools but betrayed them by backing out. No insinuation could be more unscrupulous than this. Sir Purshottamdas says: "Mr. Laljee Naranji and myself had especially gone to Ahmedabad to consult Mr Gandhi and Mr. Patel as to their attitude and in the course of that interview nothing was said by either Mr. Gandhi or Mr. Patel which they modified later on after the members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber had interviewed His Excellency the Governor at Poona. When Mr. Patel met me and my colleagues in Bombay on the Sunday following the latter interview, he confirmed the position he had taken up at Ahmedabad and did not change it in the slightest degree in view of anything that transpired at Poona." Even after this exposure the "Evening News" has not the decency to make an "amende honourable" by apologising to the Chamber and Mr. Vallabhbhai but is brazen-faced enough to say: "Our inference would not have been made and the Chamber would not have put itself in a false light had reasonable explanations of their recent negotiations at Ahmedabad and Poona been made public." The statement amounts to this that, in the absence of correct information, the journal is entitled to draw on its morbid imagination and impute base motives to the representatives of the people! However, this, as we said the other day, is quite in keeping with the low standard of journalism that this journal and the "Times of India" have consistently followed whenever they have to play the role of inspired or voluntary apologists of the bureaucracy. That the Government of Bombay, or rather the clique which dominates their councils to-day, should fall back on such champions is a measure of the weakness of their case. How long are the Government of Bombay to continue to play the role of a rubber stamp for registering the decisions of the Smythes and the Smarts? Every day that passes without their doing the right thing with regard to Bardoli brings evidence to show that the country will support the Bardoli peasants to a man. The statements issued by Pundit Motilal Nehru and Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sir Aii Imam will, we trust, bring home to Sir Leslie Wilson and his colleagues that if they do not yield to-day to the reasonable demand for an independent enquiry on honourable terms they may save their so-called prestige but they will have dealt a blow to the system of which they are the victims from which it will not be able to recover. Whichever choice they make, the cause of the people will triumph.

APPEAL TO THEIR HUMANITY.

The belated report issued by the Sub-Committee appointed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation "to consider the question of authorising their Commissioner, in the cause of public health, to spend in view of the misery and starvation prevailing amongst the families of the mill-workers on strike a sum of Rs. 1,000 every day for providing milk and food to them", is a melancholy document The dissenting minutes to the main report indicate clearly the craven fears of members of the Committee with a capitalist bias that such help would strengthen the cause of organised Labour. The report shows that the Committee or rather the majority of it, after indulging in dilatory tactics and warding off the evil day of pronouncing its opinion as long as possible came to the conclusion, in spite of the fact that it examined the subject on its wider aspect, that nothing need be done. The Corporation have at their meeting to-day a splendid opportunity of rising superior to the silly temptation of plunging into this morass of civic imbecility and inaction into which the Committee would like to plunge them, and to do their duty by the rate-payers of the City. The civic dignity and the fair name of Bombay as a sure source which the humanitarian and the philanthropist can tap with confidence, are at stake and we have no hesitation in drawing the attention of the non-Nationalist elements in the Corporation to the fact that if they withhold to-day their support to this reasonable proposal for staving off hunger and for warding of disease, they will go down in the civic history of Bombay as persons who contributed deliberately to the mischievous and suicidal process of widening the class struggle and vindictively visited the sins, as they may presumably consider them, of the strikers on their helpless and innocent wives and children.

The Corporation should have, in fact, taken up this work of relief long ago from the purely humanitarian and hygienic point of view. The members of the Corporation as the guardians of our civic traditions and ideals have even a wider duty which they have so far shirked. Their help offered through a strong and influential committee should have been made available to both parties in this deplorable and long drawn struggle between Capital and Labour. As impartial arbitrators, under the chairmanship of the President of the Corporation, we are confident, that such a committee can even now tackle successfully the difficult and complicated task of inducing both sides to reach a satisfactory solution which respects the *amour propre* of both. A section in the Corporation declares itself against a belated and niggardly form of relief. It is contended that "the help which the Corporation might give would be construed as a support for the strikers in their cause and that such a move on the part of the Corporation would constitute a dangerous precedent." All we can say is that it is fortunate that the Nationalist element in the Corporation is free from this narrow-minded and selfish view. But, even apart from the humanitarian side of the case, on grounds of commonsense, it would be advisable for the Corporation to grant this relief for a specified period, say for a month, as it would avoid the necessity of the struggle becoming more desperate and it would save the textile industry of Bombay from the disastrous and ominous possibility of the present strike being called off only because the strikers have been starved into submission with the bitter resolve of defeated men to engage in another as soon as ppossible. This is the precedent which the action of the anti-relief forces in the Corporation is sure to create. Let us, however, remind them of a happier precedent. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales promptly opened a Fund for the British miners' children, during the greatest strike Britain has so far experienced. There is one aspect of the question to which sufficient attention has not been drawn. Apart from the fact that it is the duty of the millowners themselves not to allow the strikers' children to starve because it is through the labour of the fathers and guardians of the latter that they derive their wealth, the members of the Corporation owe a special duty to the workers in our textile mills inasmuch as not a few of them sit in the Corporation as their representatives and some of them, like Mr. Hooseinally Rahimtoolah, represent them in the Legislative Council. The Progressive Party, let us hope, will to-day justify its name. No party can lay claim to that high sounding name if it lacks the ordinary humanity of utilising public money for saving children from starvation. Their leader, Mr. H. P. Mody, sits in the Corporation as a representative of the Millowners' Association. But we have no doubt he realises what the duty of a progressive millowner is and, that, occupying as he does, the responsible position of the Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau he will not, by his action, give the impression to the public that that influential and respected public institution also takes a narrow sectional view of the urgent humanitarian duty that the Corporation have to perform to-day.

PROGRESSIVE BHAVNAGAR.

Bhavnagar has the reputation of being one of the most progressive small States of India and its Administration Report for the year 1926-27 fairly justifies that reputation. The State is about 3,000 miles in area and has a population of a little over 4 lakhs. The gross revenue is about 95 lakhs and the expenditure about 90 lakhs, the principal sources of revenue being Land, Railway, and Customs. There is a welcome progressive decline in the Abkari revenue, rightly regarded now in India as a tainted revenue. For some years past the State has prohibited the import and sale of country liquor and has now also prohibited the sale of foreign liquor except for medical and a few other specified purposes. We note, however, there is still some scope for progress towards complete prohibition. The report shows that the total sale of opium during the year amounted to 2,944 lbs., and of ganja to 62 Bengal maunds against 2,923 seers of opium or 49 maunds of ganja in the previous year. The State will have rendered an id service to the people if they are to be driven from liquor to opium and ganja. Agriculture, the main source of revenue, is being fostered by the State through its Agricultural and Revenue Departments whose main methods of propaganda are distribution of good seed, popularisation of improved implements, blasting and boring operations and organising Co-operative Societies. A Department of Commerce and Industries has recently been started, but the report does not say much about the actual work of the new Department. Like several other Kathiawar States, Bhavnagar is taking special pains to improve its ports. It is gratifying to note that five ocean-liners and 85 coast line steamers called at the Bhavnagar Port during the year under report.

The progress in education is specially gratifying. On an average there is one school for 1½ villages and in accordance with a special scheme of primary education at least 12 new schools are being started every year with a view to providing in the near future at least one school for every village with a population of 500 or more inhabitants. 71 boys out of every hundred of school going age are at school, a good record which any British Indian province may envy. It is a pity, however, that girl's education has not kept paco with that of boys even at the primary stage. For only 19 girls out of 100 of school-going age are at school. The State will do well to realise that merely providing one school for every village will not give sufficient return for the money spent and that the only effective remedy to speed up the pace of girls' education is compulsory primary education throughout the State. The State now spends only 5 per cent of its revenue on education. A little more outlay on education will be an excellent investment morally and materially. It will especially help constitutional reform without which no State can be said to be truly progressive. At present most of the Municipalities in Bhavnagar are, according to the report, "maintained as Durbari institutions", "under the control of an Officer". The People's Representative Assembly, like similar institutions in many other States, is more or less a mere advisory body. The people of Kathiawar expect Bhavnagar to give a true lead in respect of constitutional reform.

THE REVOLT IN ASIA

HOW A WESTERNER LOOKS AT IT

(BY BLANCHE WATSON).

"The growing acquaintance and mutual understanding which their movements of revolt have engendered are diffusing a singleness of spirit through the continent which every student of Asia should henceforth not fail to include in his calculations," says Upton Close in a recent book entitled "The Revolt of Asia." (Putnam's Sons, New York and London). He points out that their apprehension of the unity of the revolt in which they are all engaged has undergone a remarkable development within a few years.

"The Asian nations have lost their fear of the white men and are carrying forward their programme resolutely." This "reporter," as he calls himself, mentions this as one of the prime features of the crisis now confronting this mother of all the continents. Other outstanding features and of first importance in his opinion, are the facts "that western control of Asia for profit—political or commercial—is discredited and in collapse; that the general and conscious demand of Asian peoples for control of their own destiny nullifies the white man's responsibility for their welfare; that the Western Powers, with the sole exception of America, frankly lack the ability to resist Asia's control." Accede they must, is the conclusion of this well-informed and singularly unbiassed observer of things oriental.

A TIMELY BOOK.

This book, which the New York "Times" reviewer characterized as so timely as to be almost inspired, is in truth one of the most enlightened and enlightening book that has appeared during the decade of the post-war period. It is not a 'rising tide of colour' theme, he explains, but a simple record of more than twenty thousand miles of travel. It is an arresting description of one half the world, gradually brought into subservience to the other half, awakened to its shame, and taking its destiny into its own hands.

REVOLT OF A HEMISPHERE.

The second chapter of the book gives a panoramic picture of what the author calls the revolt of a hemisphere. The reader is taken, first to the doomed port of Hongkong; thence to the Phillippines with its national growing pains; to Indo-China and vicinity, where "natives" combine Oxford English with American hustle; to Siam where there is a quiet but determined drawing of the twilight veil over the white man's dominance; to the Dutch East Indies, where "even the genial Javanese is beginning to boil at the social discrimination of the Dutch who are most tenacious of the idea that all the sons of 'Ham' were created to serve; and thence to the seething political pot of Bengal which always indicates the rise and fall of India's revolt against British rule. Persia, with its newly acquired pride of nationalism, comes next; Iraq with its Arab population traditionally 'agin the Government'; Damascus where, at Beirut American college are found "teachers struggling to remain popular and yet keep students from getting into trouble with slogans and banners of nationalism"; then across to Turkey, nursing the revolt against 'inferiority' which inevitably follows any success; and last, Egypt, "lying like a sullen hound watching a man who has thrashed it, for the opportunity to bite his throat."

CHINA TAKES THE LEAD.

Ignoring for the moment the Indian non-violent revolution (which reached a high point but five years ago, even though to-day it has fallen into sad disrepute), the

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

A Thought For The Day.

"Whatever chances the hybrid Reform Scheme, conferring a semblance of power on Indian Ministers might have had, have been cruelly obliterated by the fiscal operations of recent years, illustrative of exploitation at its worst."

"INDIAN SOCIAL REFORMER."

Nahas Pasha's Firmness.

If the anti-nationalist elements in Egyptian politics imagined that with the dismissal of the Nahas cabinet by King Fuad and the advent of a new Government under the Liberal leadership things would be easier for them, disappointment lies in store for them. The new Ministry is evidently in high favour with Lord Lloyd. But that it lacks popular support is equally evident. The Wafd Party is sure to make its position uncomfortable and the declaration by Nahas Pasha at a social function at the Wafd Headquarter in Cairo that they must do everything to oppose the new Cabinet will serve as a great stimulus to the nationalists. It is significant that Wissa Bey Wassuf, a leading nationalist who was the President of the Chamber of Deputies, endorsed this sentiment.

Lame Excuse.

The official statement issued by the British Labour Party to controvert the statements of the Indian delegates to the Commonwealth Labour Conference in connection with their withdrawal only strengthens the latter's case and brings out into clearer perspective the fact that refusal to participate in the proceedings of the Conference was the only self-respecting course available to them. The statement points out that at the last Conference in 1925, "nobody but Indians proposed resolutions" and that the resolution at that Conference relating to India was "specifically drafted in the form of a recommendation." If this was the procedure adopted in 1925, what prevented the Executive of this year's Conference from accepting for discussion the resolution proposed by the Indian delegation, in the form of a recommendation? The whole point is that the Indian Delegation have been shabbily treated because the bosses of the Labour Party are nervous about facing a debate in public even at a Labour gathering in regard to their co-operation with the Tories on the issue of the Simon Commission. That is why the discussion on the question was arbitrarily prevented. One sentence in the statement is in significant contrast with the excuse previously put forward by the Executive about the Conference being merely a deliberative body. "Moreover," we read, "the Conference agreed, immediately the issue was raised not to pass resolutions." The conversion of the Conference into a deliberative body thus took place the moment Mr. Henderson and others realised that they were in a fix.

Excellent Move.

The meeting held in London under the chairmanship of Dewan Chamanlal to start a British branch of the Indian National Congress is an indication of the growing feeling amongst our countrymen in the United Kingdom that a centre for Indian Nationalist activity, under the recognised authority and prestige of the Congress was an imperative necessity. With the suspension of the journal "India" and the closing down of the Committee which used to direct attention to Indian affairs there has been no political activity amongst Indians in Britain which can be looked upon by friends of India in that country as being in continuous, direct and official touch with the greatest political organisation in India, the Indian National Congress. The London branch can depend upon the help and advice of the Left Wing of the Labour Party in Britain, to whom the wise words of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar at the meeting should prove of great assistance in explaining to Labour audiences the consequences of the stupidity of treating India with contempt. The Congress President pointed out that what India resents is "deliberate indifference and callousness." India will welcome sincere help from any source, but she knows now that self-reliant effort alone will win her Swaraj.

Unmasked.

The prompt action taken by Mr. K. F. Nariman in exposing the tactics of a handful of deluded individuals in the Parsi community has saved the Parsis from the calamity of being charged with retreating from the spirited stand they have taken in whole-heartedly joining other communities in the boycott movement. The meeting under the auspices of the Parsi Engineers and Architect's Union which it was proposed to hold on Tuesday last was very wisely abandoned and the plan of acquainting the Education Committee appointed by the Simon Commission with the "special" grievances of the Parsi community remains a pet idea of only certain busy bodies. But strongly as the Parsi community has expressed its abhorrence of this treacherous tactics of hurting the boycott movement there is still great necessity for the Nationalist element in the community to be on its guard lest some "super-loyalists" who, as Mr. Nariman says, "are busy setting afoot "a similar clandestine move" may take the vicious step of co-operating with the Commission, in the name of the whole community.

MINISTERS ASKED TO RESIGN

WANTED INDEPENDENT ENQUIRY

COALITION NATIONALISTS AND BARDOLI

MR G. B. PRADHAN ATTENDS MEETING.

Thanks to the obdurate attitude of the Government in regard to the Bardoli, a unity never before achieved among the different Nationalist parties in the Bombay Legislative Council will be in evidence at the next session of the Council which will be held early next month. The policy of Government has not only roused the greatest indignation of the various political parties but has created a desire to present a united front to the Government and vindicate national honour.

The Coalition Nationalist Party, which is by the way the largest party in the Bombay Legislative Council held a meeting on Sunday evening to consider the situation arisen out of the Government's policy in Bardoli. The meeting was presided over by Mr. N. B. Chandrachud and was attended by the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Dr. Gilder, Mr. Natwarlal Muzumdar, Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai, Mr. Rajmal Lakhichand, Rao Bahadur Vinbhai Naik, Mr. N. R. Ganjal, Mr. H. B. Pataskar, and Mr. K. M. Munshi, the General Secretary of the party. Among other resolutions the party strongly urged upon the two Ministers Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desai and the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan to resign their office as a protest against the policy of the Government.

EDUCATION MINISTER'S LETTER.

Letters from several members of the party expressing regret for their absence but urging strong action were at the outset read to the meeting. Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desai in his letter stated that he could not be present owing to ill health. After four hours' discussion which was carried on 'in camera' the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan not voting on any of the resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. The Coalition Nationalist Party heartily sympathises with the people of Bardoli in their heroic struggle to obtain an independent and impartial enquiry into the revised assessment and calls upon Government:

(a) to grant such an enquiry,

(b) to suspend the collection of revised assessment in Bardoli pending the result of such an enquiry, an

(c) to make good the loss of property and cattle suffered, to restore the land forfeited or sold and to remit the sentences passed in the course of the campaign for the collection of the revised assessment in Bardoli.

2. This party ratifies the action of Mr. Munshi, General Secretary in forming a Committee to enquire into the allegations that the acts of Government in Bardoli were irregular, illegal, harsh and vindictive and approve of the personnel and terms of reference of the said Committee. The Committee is further requested to submit its report as early as possible.

3. In view of the forthcoming session of the Council this meeting requests the members who have not resigned their seats so far and who are ready to resign on the Bardoli issue to defer their action for the present.

4 Whereas the Government have shown utter disregard to the views of the members of the Coalition Nationalist party in the matter of the Bardoli question the party calls upon its Ministers Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desai and the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan to tender their resignations before the 20th instant, unless the recommendations of the party contained in the first resolution are accepted by Government.

TAMIL NADU RECOMMENDS MOTILALJI

MADRAS, July 8.

The Tamil Nadu Congress Working Committee resolved this morning to recommend Pandit Motilal Nehru for the presidency of the Calcutta Congress.

It also expressed sympathy with the South Indian Railway workers and sanctioned Rs. 2000 towards their relief.—A. P.

WINNER OF EUROPEAN HEAVY WEIGHT TITLE

LONDON, July 8.

San Sebastian.—In the twelve rounds' contest for European heavy-weight title, Paolino Uzcudun knocked out Ludwig Haymann, the German champion, in the eleventh round.—Reuter's Special.

Later:—In the boxing match, 15,000 were present. Uzcudin weighed in at fourteen stones two pounds, and Hayman thirteen stones seven pounds. Uzcudin was markedly superior throughout.—Reuter.

THE DEVELOPMENT SCANDAL.

COMPLAINT LODGED AGAINST FOUR OFFICERS.

POLICE INVESTIGATIONS PROCEEDING

With reference to the information published in a morning contemporary about Government's intention to prosecute some of the officers of the Development Department we are in a position authoritatively to state the facts as follows:—

On 17th May last the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to advise the latter what action they should take in connection with the allegations of corruption made in the course of Harvey-Nariman Case or any other allegations of corruption in the Development Department, were informed that Government were taking steps to lodge a complaint under Section 161 Indian Penal Code (relating to giving or receiving of bribes to and by Government servants) against Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Gazdar and Mr. Hamid. The Committee approved of this action and advised that similar steps should be taken against Capt. Carmichael. In pursuance of this a complaint was lodged against the persons named on 18th May and was referred to by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to the Police for investigation. It was Mr. R. D. Bell, the Secretary of the Committee, and not the members of the Committee who include Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji, Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Mr. Lalji Naranji and Mr. K. M. Munshi, who had a conference with Mr. F. E. Sharpe, Deputy Commissioner of Police and Rao Bahadur Sawant, Superintendent C. I. D. and Inspector Baker, the Inspecting Officer on the subject. Police investigations are still in progress.

IMPORTATION OF INDIAN RICE INTO JAPAN

UNFAVOURABLE RESTRICTIONS

LONDON, July 7.

Geneva.—The Conference for the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions dealt to-day with rice. Mr. Lindsay (India Office) drew attention to the difficulties in the way of importation of Indian rice into Japan which compared unfavourably, in this respect, with rice from Siam, and urged that Indian traders should know the modification of circumstances in which the Japanese import licenses were granted. The Japanese delegate replied that the matter was outside the scope of the conference. At any rate the restriction which was not prohibition had existed for years. He believed that the conclusion of a treaty with India would remove the difficulties.—Reuter.

CHINA'S RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS

NATIONALISTS TO IMPOSE THEIR OWN TARIFF

NO SPECIAL PRIVILEGES TO FOREIGNERS

LONDON, July 8.

Nanking.—The Nationalist Government has adopted the following conditions regulating the relations with the Powers. Expired treaties shall be null and void. New treaties are to be negotiated and unexpired treaties are to be revised diplomatically. Foreigners in China are to enjoy equal rights with the Chinese. Pending the promulgation of the national tariff, existing schedule shall be enforced. It is finally suggested that the Nationalists shall impose their own tariff without consulting the Powers.—Reuter.

THOSE UNEQUAL TREATIES ?

EARLY STEPS FOR ENDING

LONDON, July 8.

Nanking.—The Foreign Ministry of the Nationalist Government has made a declaration that Government will immediately take steps to terminate, in accordance with the proper procedure, those unequal treaties between China and other countries which have not yet expired and to conclude new treaties.—Reuter.

MR. PILCHER'S ASPERSIONS ON INDIAN WIDOWS

"STATESMAN" EDITOR'S STATEMENT IN DEFAMATION CASE

CALCUTTA, July 7.

The statement of Mr. A. H. Watson, Editor of the "Statesman" through its agent in the defamation case against him in connection with the speech of Mr. George Pilcher, M.P., in London published in the paper alleging certain aspersions on Indian widows was made to-day in the Alipore Deputy Magistrate's Court. Pleading innocence to the charge it was stated on behalf of Mr. Watson that Mr. Pilcher's speech was published solely for the Indian public's benefit. It was a speech on Indian affairs by a member of Parliament to an important political club in the heart of London obviously intended to form British opinion on Indian affairs on the eve of the Statutory Commission's formation.

NO SYMPATHY WITH PILCHER'S ATTITUDE.

Mr. Watson had no sympathy with the attitude on Indian politics of Mr. Pilcher and fully believed that it was of the utmost importance that Indians should know what was being said of Indian affairs so that the Indian viewpoint might be placed before the British public. Mr. Watson never expressed approval of what Mr. Pilcher said in London for the very good reason that he did not endorse the latter's view of social life in India. Apart from the question of publication for the Indian public's benefit it was submitted that inasmuch as the remarks were too wide to apply to any particular individual or set of individuals, the charge against him was unsustainable in law. The case was adjourned for arguments.—A. P.

CALCUTTA CONGRESS PRESIDENCY

ANDHRA PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

BEZWADA, July 7.

The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee has submitted the names of Pandit Motilal Nehru, Messrs. Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, Konda Venkatappaya and T. Prakasam for the Calcutta Congress presidency.—A. P.

STRAY PYTHON CREATES EXCITEMENT

CALCUTTA, July 8.

There was great excitement in Tagore Castle Street, South Calcutta when a 14-foot python was seen by the pedestrians. It was believed to have escaped from the Zoo, and was handed over to the Superintendent by the members of the Tagore family who caught it in a bag. The Superintendent however stated that no reptile had escaped from the Zoo, and some time later the owner of the python claimed it. He said he made a living by showing it, and added that it was not poisonous.—A. P.

INDIAN STATES PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

MR. LANSBURY'S CO-OPERATION WITH DEPUTATION

THE PERSONNEL

SURAT, July 7.

In reply to the cable of the Secretary, the Indian States People's Conference asking whether he would extend his co-operation to the delegation of the Conference to be deputed to England Mr. George Lansbury M. P. has cabled back saying: "Yes, agree necessity."

It is understood that the proposed deputation will consist of Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao, Messrs. G. R. Abhyankar Manilal Kothari, B. S. Pattick, Amritlal D. Seth, A. V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society and Mr. Raghvendra Rao. Though Mr. A. V. Thakkar is in agreement with the idea of sending a deputation he has declined to go to England as he is soon proceeding to Behar for the famine relief work there.

The Executive Committee of the States Conference meets on July 11 at Bombay to decide the question of the deputation to England.—A. P.

MR. J. GUZDAR ARRESTED AT BANGALORE

POLICE SEIZE 4½ LAKHS OF RUPEES

MADRAS, July 7.

The Bangalore correspondent of the "Madras Mail" wires to-day that Mr. J. Guzdar said to be wanted in Calcutta in connection with the National Bank application has been located in the West End Hotel, Bangalore, where the police apprehended him this afternoon and it is said seized from his effects four and a half lakhs of rupees in Indian currency and English bank notes. On reading the report of the Calcutta case in the "Madras Mail" this morning Mr. De Mars, the hotel manager had his suspicions aroused as to the identity of a gentleman who had arrived there on the 3rd instant and telephoned to the City police.—A. P.

IS CAPT. LOEWENSTEIN ALIVE ?

MEMORIAL SERVICE POSTPONED

LONDON, July 8.

Brussels.—It has been arranged that memorial service for Captain Alfred Loewenstein should be postponed as "his death has not been definitely established." Many rumours are afloat, that Captain Loewenstein is alive. It has been suggested that he never left Croydon; and another suggestion is that he disappeared in a motor-car when the plane landed at Dunkirk. But Captain Loewenstein's air companions and the pilot of the machine say that they are prepared to swear that he was on board the machine. Secondly, the French customs officers were on the spot immediately the plane landed at Dunkirk.—Reuter.

MEMORIAL SERVICE ON WEDNESDAY.

Brussels.—The Memorial service for Lowenstein has been arranged for July 11.—Reuter.

GERMAN TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIERS.

OFFICIAL RECEPTION NOT ACCORDED ON RETURN

LONDON, July 8.

Cologne. The Trans-Atlantic flyers Baron Von Huenefeld and Captain Koehl did not receive an official civic reception on their arrival from Holland. This, it is alleged, was because they did not advise the authorities of the time of their coming, but it is common gossip that Socialists disapproved of their visit to ex-Kaiser at Doorn and compelled the cancellation of the official festivities. A big crowd nevertheless heartily welcomed the airmen.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH SENATE ADOPTS HOUSING BILL

SCHEME TO COST £8 MILLION STERLING

LONDON, July 8.

Paris.—The Senate has unanimously adopted Labour Minister Loucheur's Housing Bill under which 88 million sterling will be expended on building 200 thousand small dwellings and 60 thousand superior dwellings, between 1928 and 1933. The Chamber is now discussing the measure.—Reuter's Special.

London.—The Air Ministry announces that Air Vice-Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham will succeed Sir Edward Ellington in Iraq Command in mid-November on matter's completion of two years service in Iraq.—Reuter's Special.

292 PERSONS DROWNED.

DISASTER TO NAVAL TRANSPORT

CRUISER & DESTROYER GO TO HELP

CAPT. COMMITS SUICIDE

LONDON, July 8.

Santiago de Chile.—The Chilean Naval Transport "Angamos" sank in the Gulf of Arauco. 150 crew were drowned Only five, it is reported, have been saved.

The cruiser "Venteno" and destroyer "Williams" have arrived at the scene of the disaster. No trace of the "Angamos" has been found. The cause of the disaster is not known, but there has been a violent storm in that area for the last two days. The "Angamos" had a crew of 215 and 80 passengers, the latter including many women and children. It is believed that the Captain committed suicide because he was unable to save them. Four of the survivors are conscripts.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 8.

Santiago de Chile.—The Captain committed suicide on the bridge of "Angamos". Eighty of the 150 persons drowned were passengers.—Reuter.

STORM BREAKS RUDDER

MANY BODIES WISHED UP ON BEACH

LONDON, July 8.

Santiago.—"Angamos" rudder was broken by storm, and it drifted helplessly amid rocks, was rapidly broken up and foundered at midnight on Friday, off the lonely coast about seven miles south of Bebu. Four survivors swam ashore. Many bodies have been washed up on the beach. The storm is hindering the search for possible survivors.—Reuter.

DEATH ROLL IN ANGAMOS DISASTER

LONDON, July 8.

Santiago.—The death roll in the Angamos disaster is now 292.—Reuter.

COURTNEY HOPS OFF FOR MONTREAL

LONDON, July 8.

Horta.—Courtney hopped off for Montreal. The sea was very calm this morning, and there was a slight southerly breeze.—Reuter.

STEAMER ON FIRE

LONDON, July 8.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's steamer Carmarthenshire, outward bound, for China, was discovered to be on fire when proceeding down Thames. She was beached at Erith, all passengers landed by tug, and taken back to London by charabanc. Fire had gained firm hold on oil bankers before it was discovered. The river fire-brigade eventually brought it under control.—Reuter.

Cawnpore, July 7.—The police raided a house yesterday and arrested eighteen men alleged to be gambling. About Rs. 300 in cash was also seized.—A. P.

NEW AIR ENDURANCE RECORD

LONDON, July 8.

Dessau.—Junker pilots Ristics and Zimmerman have established a new air endurance record by remaining in air 65 hours and 26 minutes, covering 5,000 miles.—Reuter.

WORLD'S LONG JUMP RECORD

Cambridge (Massachusetts). In the final of the Olympic trials, Hamm Georgiatech broke the world's long jump record, clearing 25 feet, eleven and one-eighth inches.—Reuter's Special.

800-METRE RECORD ATHLETICS

In athletics, Lloyd Hahn created new 800 miles record of one minute 51 and two-fifths seconds.—Reuter's Special.

SIMLA, July 7.

The Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly meets at Simla in the last week of August and the Assembly's session will probably commence from the middle of the first week of September.—A. P.

ACUTE BARDOLI SITUATION

SOLUTION BROOKS NO DELAY

SIR ALI IMAM URGES APPOINTMENT OF MIXED COMMITTEE

ALLAHABAD, July 8.

Sir Ali Imam has made the following statement on the Bardoli situation:—"The Bardoli situation is in my opinion so acute and anxious that in the best interests of the people and the authorities immediate steps should be taken to find a solution. This, in my opinion, can be achieved by the appointment by the Government of a Committee composed of the representatives of both the parties to make the necessary enquiries and submit its recommendations at an early date. The Agriculturists of Bardoli deserve a fair and sympathetic treatment."—A. P.

CAWNPORE RAISES BARDOLI FUND

CAWNPORE, July 7.

"Pratap", a local [illegible] has inaugurated a Bardoli Satyagraha Fund. In an appeal to its readers the paper pleads for active support to the brave peasants in their heroic stand against Government oppression. So far about Rs. 300 have been collected.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD SUPPORTS BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA

AHMEDABAD, July 8.

It has been decided to hold the Ahmedabad District Conference to express sympathy with the Bardoli Satyagraha on Sunday next in Ahmedabad. Mr. N. C. Kelkar will preside.

At a meeting of the Ahmedabad District Local Board held last evening, resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with the Bardoli Satyagraha, demanding the revision of the Bardoli settlement and expressing gratitude to the Government for acceding to the popular demand for revision of the Viramgam settlement.—A. P.

MR. CHINTAMANI ON BARDOLI

STATEMENT ON SAME TERMS AS MOTILAL'S ISSUED

ALLAHABAD, July 7.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani has issued a statement on the Bardoli Satyagraha on the same terms as of Pandit Motilal Nehru.—A. P.

BARDOLI AND MADRAS M. L. C.'S

RESIGNATIONS AS PROTEST "PREMATURE"

MADRAS, July 8.

On the resolution calling on the Congress members of the Legislative Council to resign their seats in sympathy with the Bardoli struggle, the Tamil Nadu Congress Working Committee in its meeting held to-day, recorded the opinion that it was premature.—A. P.

MADRAS, July 8.

The Madras police raided a gambling den last night in Royapuram and effected nineteen arrests.—A. P.

RACIAL ARROGANCE IN EXCELSIS.

COLONEL'S FURY

SCENE IN A RAILWAY COMPARTMENT

SIMLA, July 4.

A painful instance of racial prejudice has just come from Kalka. Mrs. Baptist, mother of Major Baptist, Assistant Director, Tropical School of Medicine, Calcutta, was returning to Calcutta. She is 70 years of age and had a first class berth booked for her. She reached Kalka by the first train and as she was an invalid she was placed on a trolly and taken to the Calcutta mail. Owing to rush of traffic only an upper berth was reserved for her. As she entered the compartment she took her seat on one of the lower berths. She soon discovered that both the lower berths had been reserved for the wives of two European officers, one a Colonel and another a civilian.

PRIVILEGED WHITES.

The two ladies soon turned up and one of them demanded of Mrs. Baptist to vacate the lower berth. Mrs. Baptist replied that she could not possibly climb up as she could not even walk. The Colonel thereupon became very furious and nasty and both he and his wife were very rude to Mrs. Baptist. They threatened not only Mrs. Baptist but also the railway officials who were helping that lady by remarking that they knew Mr. Sheriden, member of the Railway Board, and would write to him and the Railway Board. This apparently terrified the Station Master on night duty who asked Mrs. Baptist to move into a second class compartment She refused to do so. The only way was to carry her bodily out and this naturally the railway officials would not do. As the train moved out the Colonel and his wife were still quarrelling. As to what happened afterwards is not known; but it is sad to reflect that racial prejudice should have so blinded the European Colonel and his wife as to refuse quarter to an old and infirm Goanese lady who from the point of wealth was certainly superior to the Colonel and his wife and was entitled to human treatment.

One can only speculate as to whether this hot-headed couple allowed Mrs. Baptist's Aya to enter the compartment. If they did not Mrs. Baptist must have undergone a most painful ordeal as she could not move from her chair or otherwise help herself without the aid of the Aya. It will be interesting to learn if members and other high officials of the Railway Board give such 'carte blanche' to their friends and acquaintances to overawe the subordinate railway officials and exhibit such stupidity, snobishness and inhumanity on the strength of their acquaintances.—"Hindustan Times."

"BARDOLI AND AFTER"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the heading "Bardoli and After" a correspondent writes in the "Times of India" of to-day: "The ryot now gets more than double what he got for his crops in 1898 mainly because the value of money is less than half what it then was."

As we know that the value of English money has fallen but little, will the learned correspondent of the "Times of India" enlighten me why the Government put up the exchange to one and six instead of having it at one and four as the people of India wanted, to say nothing for an exchange of about 8 pence that would be equivalent to the present value of the rupee according to the correspondent of the "Times."—Yours etc.

A. CITIZEN.

July 6.

JAVELIN THROWING CHAMPIONSHIP

LAY'S WORLD RECORD

LONDON, July 7.

At Stamford Bridge in British Amateur Athletic Championships S. Lay (New Zealand) won Javelinthrowing, his distance being 222 feet nine inches which is world's record.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Sir Philip Hartog, Mr. R. M. Statham and Mr. F. B. Pendarves Lory lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Friday, the 6th instant.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay presided at the Prize Distribution of the Anglo Urdu High School on Friday, the 6th instant.

The Hon'ble Justice Sir Charles and Lady Fawcett and Major-General G. A. Weir arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Friday, the 6th instant.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson received the Chief and Rani Saheb of Ichalkaranji at the Government House, Bombay on Saturday.

DR. SUDHINDRA BOSE INTERVIEWS HOME SECRETARY

GOVT WILLING TO MAKE DEFINITE PROMISE.

SIMLA, July 7.

Dr. Sudhindra Bose, Lecturer in Political Science in the State University of Iowa, U. S. A., who was granted a passport for India on the understanding that he would leave the country within six months saw Mr. Haig, the Home Secretary, to-day in connection with his desire to have an unrestricted visa to enable him to visit India whenever he liked and also to settle down here if he chose to do so. The talk lasted three-quarters of an hour and was confidential, but it is understood he was assured that his case would receive careful consideration, but that Government was not willing to make any promise for the future at the present time. Mr. Bose left for Calcutta to-day.—A. P.

WOMEN'S SINGLES FINAL

HELEN WILLS BEATS SENORITA DE ALVAREZ

LONDON, July 7.

In the final of Women's Singles at Wimbledon, Miss Helen Wills beat Senorita De Alvarez 6/2, 6/3.—Reuter.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

LONDON, July 7.

In the Final of Womens Doubles at Wimbledon, Mrs. Watson and Miss Saunders beat Miss Harvey and Miss Bennett 6/2, 6/3.—Reuter.

FRANCE BEATS AUSTRALIA

LONDON, July 7.

In Final of Men's Doubles Brugnon and Cochet (France) beat Paterson and Hawkes (Australia) 13/11, 6/4, 6/4.—Reuter.

RESULT OF ALL ENGLAND PLATE FINAL.

LONDON, July 7.

In final of mixed doubles Spence and Miss Ryan beat Crawford and Miss Akhurst (Australia) 7/5 6/4.

In the final of the All England Plate, Sleem beat Gilbert 6/3 6/3.—Reuter.

SALVAGE OPERATIONS CONTINUE

BOATS READY TO PICK UP 50 MEN

LONDON, July 8.

Halifax,—Salvage operations are still being carried out on the "Dauntless," and it is now hoped that it may be refloated and repaired in the local dry dock. Salvage vessels are removing guns and other armament. Air compressors are endeavouring to pump out flooded compartments, and boats are standing by to take off the fifty men still on board if the weather threatens a complete breaking-up of the ship.—Reuter.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES

A LILIPUTIAN'S DEMONSTRATIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, July 6.

Mr. K. Obala Rao, a wonderful specimen of humanity, who, though 24 years old, measures only 2 feet 6 inches and weighs only 19 lbs., gave very entertaining demonstrations of his excellent acquirements in mimicry in the Samaldas College, the High School and Girls' School and the Bhavsinhji Club. This little gentleman, who looks quite like a child of two years and all whose limbs of the body are perfectly in proportion to his size—though unable to walk more than half a furlong at a stretch,—could hold the audience quite spell-bound for over an hour wherever he gave his demonstrations.

Monsoon has set in in right earnest since the last full-moon day and during the last four days it has rained nearly three inches.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb is attending regularly every week two lectures in the F. Y. and Intermediate Class of the Samaldas College, in English from the Principal. Besides, he is receiving instructions twice every week for an hour on the revenue and general machinery of the State from Dewan Bahadur T. K. Trivedi, first member of the Council of Administration. The Maharaja is also interesting himself very much in the sports and games played by the school and college boys.

A small fire which broke out last week in the Kunbiwad completely destroyed a large storage of grass and considerably damaged two or three neighbouring houses.

Sealdah, July 7.—The Divisional Superintendent, Sealdah, wires to-day as follows:—In continuation of my wire of 6-7-28, the wagons were derailed at 20 hours and the line was made over to traffic at 21-10 hours when normal working was resumed.

A LIVING DEATH TO WOMEN

ATIYA BEGUM ON PURDAH

PROPER EDUCATION THE ONLY REMEDY.

With regard to the "Purdah" system prevalent in India to-day, Atiya Begum in an interview to a representative of the "Chronicle" said: "People were wasting too much time over a discussion which was futile. The solution of the pernicious custom prevailing in India is 'education', but we have the habit of avoiding the 'essential' and falling back upon the trivial. Therefore, instead of introducing sound education they are advocating 'Abolishing the Purdah system' bad as it is. With the right kind of education 'Purdah' is bound to fall off automatically and that will be a 'healthy' state of disearding it." But abolishing it, at the present moment of fluctuation and instability of thoughts and actions, under compulsion, will mean additional disaster to the community. As a matter of fact, discussing 'Purdah' is out of the point altogether, because no sensible persons or race could ever uphold a custom so idiotically unbalanced and out of date as the criminal custom of 'Purdah' practised in India to-day. While unreservedly admitting "all sorts of criminalities" that were being practised under the guise of this system, Atiya Begum was of opinion that education founded on a traditional and cultural basis will alone eradicate this evil.

ISLAM AND PURDAH.

Discussing the subject from the religious point of view Atiya Begum said: "The purdah system as dictated by Islam was to save and shield the women from the onslaughts of the pitiless world and also that women should not have complete freedom of mixing up with men of all classes without rhyme or reason and in all functions. So that strictly from the religious standpoint the "purdah" system was a very healthy system not only from the moral side of it but also from various other aspects.

LIVING DEATH TO WOMEN.

"But the system that is practised in Indian to-day, she continued, is more or less a living death to the poor women. Under the guise of this so-called evil custom all sorts of criminalities are practised. If the religious dictates of Isam are strictly adhered to, it would mean very great freedom to the Muslim women. It would neither retard their progress in education nor bring about any demoralisation in their social customs. The present custom in India has neither a meaning nor any purpose behind it being merely the result of man's selfishness and egoism and as such it certainly should be modified and brought to a healthier basis."

Proceeding, Atiya Begum said. "I personally am not an advocate of the freedom which the women of Europe have got. It belongs to no religion and the effect of it for the last 50 years has been very disastrous. Neither is that extreme recommendable nor is the bigotted custom of "purdah" prevalent in India to be upheld.

SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.

"The whole key-note or solution of this problem lies in the proper education for Muslim girls in particular and also for Muslim boys. With the strong foundation of traditional and religious education, the girls will be fit to hold their own and move along with the times and the "purdah" system in course of time is bound to fall through automatically. As a natural course of things our boys go to Europe and also some of our girls and it is impossible to shut them out from asserting their newly acquired education and thoughts of freedom. No good can be brought either by suppression or abolition of the system. All we can do to remedy the evil is to train our girls on traditional and cultural lines."

NEED OF A NEW SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

Dwelling on the need of a new system of education based on Indian tradition and culture for Indian girls, Atiya Begum strongly criticised the system prevalent in the existing Government and Municipal schools. Our girls, she said, have been deteriorated in a remarkable manner by the so-called modern education. "They neither know their own minds, ideals or traditions and they acquire less of the European ideals and the result is an extremely hybrid creature who talks and behaves in an unnatural manner hardly befitting an Indian woman. The education therefore that I advocate should be based more or less on traditional lines so as to make her first a Muslim or a Hindu whichever the case may be and then an Indian and thirdly a woman of the world."

VAGARIES OF TOWN PLANNING ACT

INNOCENT VICTIMS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Bagalkot is a victim to the Town-Planning Act of Mr. Mirains. Though the picture drawn by the enthusiasts of Town-Planning was quite glowing the plan is working out at a great loss to a number of its innocent inhabitants. The scheme has been undertaken in ignorance and in haste and Bagalkot has now to be penitent at leisure. To-day there is no real development of the town and no demand for the plots. But the demands of the scheme are being enforced without regard to the fact that dreamy prospects that were held out would never realise.

A case in point would make people realise easily the vagaries of the situation. A gentleman who owned Survey Nos. 76, 77, and 77A was given plots Nos. 126, 128, 129, 131, 146, 159 in lieu of his own Survey numbers. The price of his original land was estimated at Rs. 11,076. The land given to him was estimated at Rs. 7,821. Thus the Municipality owed him Rs. 3,255. But here steps in the grand scheme built on midday reveries! The scheme says that the developed value of the plots given to him would be Rs. 32,173 and thus Rs. 24,352 in excess of his original lands. The committee says most patronisingly, you are going to have Rs. 24,352, then why not give us Rs. 11,445 for developing and laying down the town? Deducting the Rs. 3,255 that the committee owes to the gentleman it demands only Rs. 8,190! A great obligation! And how is this going to be collected? By all possible means.

What an anomaly? The Committee is demanding to-day from the gentleman a 50 per cent. share of a prospective and problematic profit that the gentleman may or may not get. Should he not be given the choice in the last instance of selling his land at the original cost to the Committee and washing his hands of it?

But who is to stop the machinery once set in motion and who is to reason with the dead rules that the Committee is mercilessly following?—Yours, etc.,

BY ONE IN THE KNOW.

Dharwar, July 5.

SIMLA, July 7.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Jodhpur, wires as follows under to-day's date:—Passengers and mails will be transhipped at the site of the breaches between Luni Junction and Ksirla to-night. Through communication will be restored from to-morrow morning.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA FEDERATION OF TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS

FOURTH SESSION AT BOMBAY

It is proposed to hold the Fourth Annual Conference of the All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations in Bombay this year on the 3rd, 4th and 5th of November, and the organisers of the session desire to devote a large part of the programme to discussion of the major problems of education.

With this end in view after the first general meeting is over the Conference will break into groups who will hold special meetings as is done at the annual Conference of the Science Congress.

The subjects proposed to be taken up for discussion at these meetings are:—1 Elementary Education; 2 Adult Education; 3 Health of School-children; 4 Secondary Education; 5 Colleges and Universities; 6 Technical Education; 7 Education of Women; 8 Education of the Defectives; 9 Education of the handicapped children (Untouchables, Criminal Tribes, etc.) 10 Education, an agency to spread communal good will; 11 Training of Techers; 12 Training Colleges and Educational Research: 13 Exchange of Teachers: 14 Teachers' Status; 15 Teachers' organizations; 16 Parent-Teachers' Associations; 17 Bi-lingualism; etc., etc., etc.

The organisers are trying their best to make the Conference a large and representative gathering and request educationists in India (officials and non-officials) in these group meetings to read papers or speak on some of the above problems in the solution of which their provinces have been making at present a special effort. This is an occasion which the experts in different provinces can use for teaching others what they know themselves and learning a lot from others.

It might further interest all to know that the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers are holding their annual Conference in Bombay on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of November and it is expected that most of them will attend the All-India Conference also.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The half-yearly general body meeting of the Association will be held on Sunday, (15th instant), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Association premises Phirozwada Bungalow, Matunga, (G. I. P.). All members are requested to attend.

SEPARATION OF SIND

ALLEGED MISREPRESENTATION

PROMINENT HINDUS' STATEMENT

KARACHI, July 7.

The following statement is issued to the Press to-day over the signatures of 117 leading Hindu merchants and citizens of Karachi:—"Our attention has been drawn to various messages sent out from Sind misrepresenting the attitude of Sind Hindus in the matter of the separation of Sind and the so-called Sind Hindu-Muslim Pact. For over a year and half the Hindus of Sind including Sikhs have been repeatedly passing resolutions in their public meetings in their panchayats and their recognised Sabhas and Associations against the Muslim demand for the separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency as in their considered opinion the constitution of Sind into a separate province will not only affect prejudicially the interests of the Hindus of Sind but also retard the political, economic and educational progress of Sind as a whole. In spite of this clear and emphatic opposition to the separation of Sind from practically all sections of the Hindu community a few individuals wedded to separation from beginning have been ceaselessly sending out misleading messages to the outside press. Feeling that this was not enough they have recently passed within closed doors a series of resolutions which they have wired out to outside Press as the new Sind Hindu-Muslim Pact. We, therefore, feel that it is our duty to repudiate the so-called Pact and to warn the outside public that signatories to the Pact are in no sense representative of Hindu and Sikh communities in Sind. Hindu opposition to the separation of Sind is in our opinion as strong as ever there being nothing in the Pact to weaken it in any way." The signatories include Seth Sobraj Chetumal, S. C. Shahani, Sheworam Dewanmal; Lala Jaswant Rai; Shivrattan Mohatta, Lokamal Chellaram, Seth Showkatrai Vehromal, Sirichand Vishindas, Ishardas Ramchand and Tolasing K. Advani.—A. P.

KARACHI HINDUS' OPPOSITION

KARACHI, July 7.

About fifteen hundred people attended a mass meeting of Karachi Hindus last night under the auspices of the Karachi Hindu Sabha to condemn the Sind Hindu-Moslem pact and the unauthorised messages sent to outside Press misrepresenting the real attitude of Sind Hindus in the matter of the separation of Sind. Doctor Chivithram moved the following resolution which was carried after a lengthy discussion:—

"This public meeting of the Hindus of Karachi while reiterating its conviction that the separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency would not only be a costly financial proposition, but also arrest its economic, political and educational progress, repudiates the so-called Sind Hindu-Muslim pact issued over the signatures of a few individuals and warns the outside Press against the misleading messages sent out by a few propagandists in favour of the pact."

The speakers included Professor Chobhani, Swami Krishnanand, Swami Govindanand, Mr. Tahilramani, Mr. S. H. Lulla and Mr. Lokomal Chellaram.—A. P.

MUSLIM POLITICAL CONFERENCE AT KARACHI

KHAN BAHADUR BHUTTOS' STATEMENT IN PRESS

KARACHI, July 7.

On the eve of the Moslem Political Conference at Karachi, Khan Bahadur S. N. Bhutto, M.L.C., has written to the local Press stating that he and his friends will have nothing whatever to do with the Conference as its original objects appear to have been changed. It was plainly stated that only two subjects would be dealt with by the Conference, namely, the separation of Sind and a new Sind post. Now the conveners of the Conference have added Bardoli affairs, Satyagraha and many other items which convinces him that the whole affair is a shrewd move on the part of the local Khilafatists to pull the strings to their own advantage.—A. P.

A SOFIA OUTRAGE

GENL. POTOGUEROFF AND FRIEND SHOT DEAD

LONDON, July 8.

Sofia.—General Potogueroff, head of the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee and a friend were shot dead by three unknown persons who escaped.—Reuter.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

CALCUTTA SESSION

ARRANGEMENTS IN PROGRESS

All possible arrangements are in progress to make this session of the Indian National Congress at Calcutta a complete success. The venue has been finally fixed at the Park Sircus, which is accessible from all parts of the Metropolis by motor buses and trams. A plot of land measuring not less than 75 bighas will be utilised for the Congress purpose. The construction scheme of the main pandal which is expected to accommodate about 20,000 people has been carefully planned and prepared by competent engineers. Various suggestions have been made as to the shape of the pandal, if it should be oblong or circular and also as to the seating arrangements for the delegates. Suggestions as to the position of rostrum and the accommodation for the press have also been received. Loud speakers will be installed to facilitate the audience to follow clearly the various speakers who will address the gathering from the rostrum.

Arrangements are being made to get larger number of lady volunteer to supervise the accommodation and provide comforts for the women visitors and delegates. Separate entrance to the Congress ground would be arranged for the delegates, visitors, members of the Reception Committee and the All-India Congress Committee. The approach of the rostrum from the dais would be such that the President might direct the proceedings efficiently.

OTHER PANDALS.

Besides the main pandal two other pandals would be erected; one for holding the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee and another for smaller meetings that would be held during the Congress Session. The entrance to the Congress ground would separate that of the Exhibition ground. Separate areas will be marked out for the cars of the members attending the Congress.

EXHIBITION GROUND.

The Exhibition ground will be divided into various sections. There will be arrangements of refreshments for the visitors who would attend the Exhibition. Arrangements are being made with various persons for holding different forms of amusements to attract the people to the Exhibition ground.

ACCOMMODATION.

The accommodation of the delegates will be made as comfortable as it is possible to do so and provisions for protecting them against inclemency of weather such as are natural during the latter part of December in Calcutta will also be made.

Arrangements are being made for grouping the blocks to accommodate the delegates and provisions will also be made for baths and kitchens and also to supply food to persons coming from different parts of the country. The Reception Committee also contemplate providing separate tents as far as possible for each Congress province so that delegates of each province may spend the greater part of the day in these tents and use them as lounges for discussing the Congress matter.

The local gentry both Hindu and Mahomedan have agreed to help the Congress authorities materially in making the session a success.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO STUDENT

As a result of a serious street accident, Kirtanlal Sukhlal a student of the Gokuldas Tejpal High School (aged 19) died in the G. T. Hospital on Saturday. On the 5th of this month it appears the boy was going along Kalbadevi Road when he was knocked down by a victoria. It appears he was hard struck on the abdomen by the spokes of the victoria and thinking it had not done him much injury he did not take down the number of the vehicle. He went to the G. T. Hospital where he was admitted, and after two days' treatment he died on Saturday. The Coroner's jury on Sunday returned a verdict of accidental death.

TURKISH NATIONALITY

NEW LAW PUBLISHED

"Al-Moqattam" of Cairo in quoting a message from Constantinople writes in its issue, dated June 15, as follows:—

The text of the New Law for Turkish nationality has been published. The Law says that children born, in Turkey, of foreign parents, will be considered as Turkish subjects provided their parents have also been born in Turkey.

By the provisions of the said Law it is possible for such children to take up the nationality of their parents within six months after they have become of the age of nineteen, in which case they will be required to leave Turkey.—"Muslim Outlook."

Kimberley.—In the rugby match, the Newzealanders' club drew with Northern Provinces, each side scoring eighteen points.—Reuter's Special.

TO-DAY'S AMERICAN COTTON ACREAGE REPORT

ADVANCE ESTIMATES

AVERAGE 5 PER CENT INCREASE

To-night at about 9-5 p.m. the U.S.A. Government's Acreage report showing area under cultivation and planted upto 1st instant will be received here. This estimate is keenly awaited by cotton traders, as generally these Bureau Reports administer violent fluctuations in cotton prices. Following are the advance estimates of various authorities ranging from 2 to 9 per cent. increase in cultivation. It appears that the mean average of these figures namely 5 per cent. increase is popular and if such a figure is confirmed we do not anticipate any important price swing. However if the report is bullish causing sudden jump in prices it would be advisable to realise profits.

	1928.	1927.
J. W. Jay and Co .	increase 5 per cent.	
Miss Giles	increase 2 per cent.	reduction 11.0 per cent.
Southern Cotton Co.	increase 3 per cent.	acres 42,979,000.
Commercial Chroniel e	increase 5 per cent.	acres 43,877,000 reduction 10 per cent.
Fossick Bureau	increase 5.9 per cent.	
Garside Service	increase 8.1 per cent.	
Proctor and Gamble	increase 8 to 9 per cent.	decrease 8.4 per cent.
A. Norden and Co.	increase 4 per cent.	acres 42,112,000.
Bureau's estimate	?	Acres 42,683,000 or reduction 12.4 p.c.

THE REVOLT IN ASIA

(Continued from page 6.)

author of "The Revolt in Asia" tells us that China has taken the lead in the revolutionary activity of the Orient,—that she is the "spearhead," the actual thrust of the entire movement. "The "stays" of the new born confidence with which China faces the modern world—heart and soul as they are of the resistance that we shall have to face in every Asiatic country—are matters, he observes, "for our close accounting." What are they?

First, the passing of the gun-boat policy. The sending to China by the British of the largest overseas force since the Great War is a tacit admission that this is true, he declares. Second, the anti-foreign animus combined with growing consciousness of their own power; and, thirdly, the drastic and thoroughly modernized application of China's oldest and most unfailing weapon,—the boycott, the inherent strength and efficacy of which has evidently made a profound impression on this keen observer. "The boycott and strike combined," he comments, "makes an economic weapon which carries the most difficult strategy of all, for Powers to combat!" Ordinarily a political asset, he points out, the boycott took on the economic aspect in Hongkong, embodying a dignified demand that the labour power be recognized through Chinese unions; and it succeeded! He adds, "The boycott will always be the first answer to foreign encroachment." The fourth factor making for a new world in China, is the military power, which, divided though it appears to the West, would coalesce in complete harmony to face any foreign invasion.

AGENT OF DESTINY.

An important factor in the overthrow of Western domination in the Orient is what the author characterizes as Russia's "switching sides." Her forced ostracism from the white group has brought, he tells us, a very understandable alignment with the Asiatics. The thought that a great "white" nation should line up on the side with the Asiatic peoples to help bring an end to its own racial dominance, may shock us, he continues, but the fact remains that a little group in Russia,—possessed half by idealism and half by a mania for power (as he sees it) "may become the agent of destiny in bringing the eventful era of white rule to an end. To-day rulers who more truly represent the Russian mind are leading their nation back to Asia. She brings to it a political and social influence not unlike the very Asian 'live and let live' quality of her own 'new imperialism'." This modern aspect, Upton Close calls "enlightened imperialism," wherein "encroachment by force must give way before the rapprochment of community interest." Is Russia's benevolence going to prove sincere? he asks, and answers in the affirmative, adding "Her leaders believe they will be able to keep Asia's friendship, and even more, affection." Be this as it may, the friendship and support of Russia in China's crisis, has helped "to strengthen the confidence with which China, and for that matter the whole East faces the not too carefully veiled hostility of the rest of the world."

REACTION AGAINST BRITISH IMPERIALISM.

"The Revolt of Asia, so far as it is affected by Russia" says Dr. Hall—for he is not Upton Close, at all, that name being the result of an amusing telegraphic error—"is a natural reaction to Great Britain's ambitious imperialism of 1917-22..... When the British have not consciously gone out after Empire, (he reminds us), the gods have thrown it into their laps. But when they would make a scheme and bend the world to it, everything has gone wrong." The "European push, in other words—to quote the writer—received a new and disastrous impulse just before the close of the war. He takes the reader back to the beginnings of that push, and shows him the three types of mind that were originally involved. These were the pirate, the trader and the religious propagandist,—and finally came imperialism working through their intermingled forces. "The bucaneer became the commander of the punitive expedition; the trader, the instrument of occupation; the missionary, the advance agent of the Government's expansion,—with, later on, the idea that sanitary plumbing, Ford cars and linen collars were integral parts of his gospel."

THE CRUCIAL TEST.

But to return to the revolt and the British Empire. "The crucial test of Britain's abiliy to meet the new Asia, warns Upton Close, must come in India, as America's must come in the Philippines. Will they wait too long, he asks, as they did tail at one end and snarl at the other? And which end shall one credit? The Government's task is doubly hard, he admits, for "in England there is no clean break with diplomatic tradition as in Russia, and the policy of "repression first and if that goes badly, then conciliation" may convince Asia that Great Britain is not "practical" but merely weak."

Gandhi is quoted as saying (but it must be said, here, that the writer's quotations from the Mahatma are some of them singularly uncharacteristic). "The British have preserved peace it is true; but they have prevented the necessary struggle whereby each of the varied elements in Indian life must find its place."..... Of course there is the hope that the British will (thus) prove to have done us a great service until the struggle can be transmuted from the physical to the mental plane. (One fancies that he meant to say "spiritual plane.")

"British Empire in Pacific Asia came to its end when a Chinese mob, followed by Cantonese regulars, dispossessed the British of their concession at Hankow,..... and Chang Tso-lin 'fired' the British Inspector-General of Customs in Peking," asserts the writer, adding, "The new status was tacitly recognized in the British note to the Powers, Christmas Day 1926 ..... And that great imponderable British Prestige went out of existence when Hongkong was brought to its knees by striking coolies and boycotting hongs." What is there left to save? he asks. On another page he gives a pretty good answer in these words: "If the British can save their trade and industry, they will have saved all the Empire that any nation can hope to maintain in this new era." He reminds us that "when Britain thought she could get more trade from China by fighting, she undertook the 'Opium' War," concluding, "an equal consideration for trade will 'prevent' her from fighting." Surely, this abandonment of British right (?) in China will put many things on the carpets in the ensuing months!.....

There remains, as an important, and in fact an integral factor in the Eastern situation, Japan, which country is following its own policy, which is a desire to see all the white race out of China in order to be able to pursue unhandicapped its own policy there. This from a British informant. The writer himself, however, sees Japan as a country that has had a change of heart in the past few years:

> She has abundantly demonstrated her resolve (he says) that, regardless of how her own interests suffer, she will do nothing which will, in any way, perpetuate the dominion of the white man in Asia. She feels that in the past she has played their game, and that they have played her for the fool..... She has been the first nation after Russia to attune her natural urge to glory to the note of the new age—the pacific note—emphasized in the discussion for the limitation of armaments.

TURKEY AND JAPAN.

"Turkey and Japan," the author reminds us, "have forced the proud alien domiciled in their borders to be governed according to their laws; and these two nations are naturally drawing together making an important contact between the outermost edges of Asia,—the one the champion of Western Asia, and the other the champion of Eastern Asia, the first acknowledged victors in the coming, long struggle between the white race and the insurgent peoples of Asia." Says Upton Close significantly, "The time is coming when we shall see our assertions of superiority submitted to other tests than our physical power to maintain them." He sees Japan and Turkey bringing us face to face with the conscious nationalism of Asia, "which is changing from dependence on the white man's world to an inter-dependence purely Asiatic, in the course of which Asiatics are coming closer together than at any previous time in their long history."

In other words the pendulum has at last got its swing! "All Asia has flared into in Egypt? Will they continue to wag the revolt against the dominant white man. The revolt takes three main phases: it is against the white man's political rule, the imposition of his culture and religion, and most deep seated of all, his arrogant assumption of social superiority." Since August 1914, the comforting assurance has grown in the minds of Asiatic leaders that the day of the white man's reckoning has dawned..... Asia will not stop now until she has attained complete mastery in her own house, has compelled world-wide respect for her culture, and recognition by deed as well as words, of equal rank in the scale of humanity with the most arrogant Westerner "who ever battened his pride on a Nordic theory."

END OF WHITE-MAN'S DOMINATION.

The crux of Upton Close's thesis is summed up in the following:

> Asia's rise to consequence in the world's affairs means most patently of all, the shifting of the 'center of the world' from the Atlantic to the Pacific basin. It means that America, China and Russia must assume the importance for which size and resources and mentality have fitted them..... It means the end of empire; the ushering in of a new age when every people shall have full control in its own house-hold and an equal say in affairs of the human race.

We have come to the end of the white man's dominance. If he resigns himself to this historic evolution he will save his world and the Asiatic's world. If he resists he will likely bring about the destruction of both!

SMALL HOLDINGS BILL

DR. AMBEDKAR'S MINUTE OF DISSENT

The following is the minute of dissent appended to the report of the Select Committee on the Small Holdings Bill:—

1. Part I of this Bill starts with the assumption that for the purposes of profitable cultivation it is necessary to have bigger farms than what we have now. I am not at all satisfied that this assumption is correct. But assuming that it is correct the main question everyone shall be required to satisfy himself about before giving his assent to this part of the bill is "does the bill solve the problem of creating large farms out of the existing small farms in a manner such that no serious objection can be raised to it"?

2. The mechanism employed by the bill to maintain the standard unit once it is laid down is two-fold. First it severally penalises the owners of farms smaller than the standard so that ownership of a small farm shall to him become a burden instead of a benefit. Secondly it prohibits the ownership of small farms in future in that if provides that small farms will not come into existence at all. As an instance of the former one may refer to the restrictions on the transfer of small farms. As an instance of the latter one may refer to the restrictions on partitions. It is therefore obvious that in the mechanism adopted by the bill the rights of ownership of people are at stake.

3. I object to this mechanism on three grounds. Firstly because it affects rights of property. If the arrangement was of state ownership and state management of lands the invasion of rights of property would not be a matter of such anxious concern. But the arrangement is such that there will be the aggrandisement of some landlords at the cost of the rest. There is no doubt in my mind that the effect of the mechanism adopted in the bill will be to reduce some landowning farmers into landless labourers. Just how many will find themselves in this predicament it is difficult to imagine. Everything will depend upon how large the standard farm will be. If the standard be much above the actual it will affect a large class than will be the case if the standard approximated the actual. The magnitude of displacement that will take place is an unknown quantity and will become known only when the standard becomes defined. But as majority of farmers are owners of small farms the fear is general. The opposition to the Bill mainly arises from this fear and I am not prepared to say that the opposition is groundless. I cannot view with equanimity a prospect of such a revolutionary change in the economic basis of society.

4. The second ground of my objection to the mechanism of the bill is that it will be infructuous and will largely leave things as they are. The neighbouring owners of a small farm are given the right of pre-emption the object of which is to bring about a combination of contiguous small farms. But this right of pre-emption will come into operation only when the owner wants to sell and only when the neighbour is willing to accept the terms of the owner. The occasion for pre-emption may not aris efor the owner of small farm (I am referring to old fragments) may continue to hold it. On the other hand the occasion for pre-emption may arise but it may fail because no neighbour is able to accept the terms of the owner. In either cases the existing small farms will continue indefinitely inspite of the desire to bring about the combination of small farms at an early date.

5. Apart from all this I think that the mechanism of Part I of the Bill overshoots the purpose which the Bill has in view. The purpose of the Bill is to have larger farms under single 'cultivation' than is the case now. Now I feel that if we can bring into combine small farms owned by different owners for cultivation we ought to stop there and not attempt to bring them under the 'ownership' of a single individual unless it was proved that single ownership was necessary for combined cultivation. I am certain that the establishment of co-operative farms of standard size will give us all that we want under the Bill and will save from destruction the small farm owners. Under this scheme the ownership of a farmer will remain intact except to the extent that he shall not be at liberty to cultivate it unless he agrees to combine it with a contiguous farm or farms so that the total area so cultivated shall be equal to or exceed the standard unit. Such a covenant if it were made to run with the land will do away entirely with the necessity for the restrictions which the Bill seeks to impose on transfers and partitions. For whoever acquires the fragment he will not be able to disturb the arrangement for the cultivation of the co-operative farm. By reasons of the covenant the transferee will be obliged to cultivate the farm in common. The co-operative farm will be like a share-holders' company in which the company remains even though the share-holders change. The scheme is simple in its operation and avoids the evil of the present bill.

6. I do not see what objection there can be to such a plan. As a matter of fact such a system is actually working in many European countries and particularly in Italy. But it is unnecessary to go so far afield to seek support for the scheme I have outlined above. I am fortunate enough to be able to say that the Bill itself in part accepts the plan I have sketched above. A reference to clause 19 of the original Bill which corresponds to clause 21 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee will show that no new fragment shall be cultivated unless it is combined with another contiguous farm. This I submit is nothing but the co-operative plan which I have suggested above. The only difference between myself and the Select Committee is that it restricts the co-operative plan to the new fragments while I propose to apply it to all fragments. As between us I think I am right, when I say that it is for the Select Committee to justify why the plan satisfies the case of the one and not of that of the other. I see nothing to justify this distinction between the old and the new fragments.

7. For the reasons given above I cannot support Part I of the Bill although I am not opposed to its aims and objects. Regarding Part II, I have no objection to raise now it is confined purely o consolidation. I may however say this under my scheme separate provision for consolidation would be unnecessary. A co-operative farm would be both a large and a consolidated holding.

ONE MORE EXPOSURE

"TIMES OF INDIA'S" LIES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to enclose herewith a copy of the letter which I addressed to-day to "The Editor of The Times" for publication. I shall be glad, if you deem proper, to make room for it in your esteemed paper.—Yours, etc.,

BHIMBHAI R. NAIK.

Surat, July 7.

To

The Editor of the "Times of India",
Bombay.

Sir,

I read with interest the three articles on Bardoli by your special correspondent purported to have been based on figures and facts he collected during his short stay of about 4 hours at Bardoli, which by the way was in company of some of the M.L.C.'s. I am not a little surprised at the extraordinary powers of imagination he possesses and at his capacity to twist and torture facts and figures and above all at his misrepresentations. I do not care to answer to his "discoveries" in respect of Bolshevism, Sovietism and "Peasant Revolt", and so on. One would imagine that this is an inspired attempt with something ulterior in view. I am, however, not concerned with this aspect on this occasion and I would not have taken upon myself to encroach on your valuable space if there had been no direct reference to myself made in the article in your issue of the 6th July. In the said article your correspondent refers to a conversation he had with Mr. Shivdasani in my presence and in which I took part. The conversation commenced in our talk on the general conditions in the Bardoli Taluka. Your correspondent states that 5 lakhs of rupees come in 'monthly' from South Africa to Bardoli and that this information was supplied to him by Mr. Shivdasani in my presence, on our way back to Surat.

I feel that, like Mr. Anderson, the Settlement Commissioner, who took 7 years' rental figores of Bardoli as one year's, your correspondent seems to have ignored the elementary principles of the science of statistics and figures, for obviously Mr. Shivdasani's information related to the 'annual' incomings from foreign countries into the Bardoli Taluka and not to 'monthly' incomings as the correspondent would have it. What Mr. Shivdasani actually stated was that about 8 or 9 years ago when he was an Assistant Collector in Surat he had found that the annual land revenue of the Jalalpore Taluka in the Surat District which is about Rs. 4 to 5 lakhs was all utilised towards the payment of the money orders received for the Bardoli Taluka from foreign countries. Any one, even slightly familiar with the economic problem, will easily understand the meaning of this statement. Simply told, it means that money orders in the aggregate amount of Rs. 4 to 5 lakhs were annually received from foreign countries for the Bardoli Taluka to meet which Post Offices had to utilise a sum equal to the land revenue of the Jalalpore Taluka and sometimes a little more. It is impossible that Mr. Shivdasani could have stated, as your correspondent wants him to do, that the money orders from foreign countries for the Bardoli Taluka amounted to Rs. 5 lakhs per month, for in a Joint Memorial to H. E. the Governor in Council dated 28-5-27 signed by Mr. Shivdasani and myself, it was stated among other things that "very large number of people of this Taluka have gone to South Africa and other countries for the sake of earning a livelihood and during the last 30 years well over a crore of rupees must have been received from outside in this manner." One may well-nigh doubt whether the figure of 4 to 5 lakhs which was based on the boom period average would be correct in to-day's depressed condition. However, this is entering on a discussion into the merits of the case which is not my present intention. All the same, I would like to state that in spite of the "dole of 5 lakhs" to state in the language of your correspondent, the Taluka of Bardoli is indebted to the extent of about a crore of rupees.

Yours faithfully,
BHIMBHAI R. NAIK.

Surat, Sagarampura, July 7.

NADIAD TALUK BOARD AND BARDOLI

"TIME'S" FALSE REPORT

Mr. Venibhai Parbhudas Patel has sent the following letter to the Editor of the "Times of India":—

Sir,—Will you please allow me the courtesy of alloting me a little space in your valued paper and publish the following for the information of the public:—

In your issue of the 5th July, 1928, you published under the heading "Nadiad Local Board throws out Resolution", certain information in connection with the passing of a resolution on the Bardoli question which is not correct.

The fact is that one of the members of the Board moved a resolution congratulating the people of Bardoli on their courageous stand in resorting to Satyagraha method in refusing to pay the revised assessment to Government and praying to God to give them courage to stand firm in the struggle.

Then an amendment was moved to this resolution. On this amendment a second amendment was moved. As the original mover withdrew his proposal the two amendments were put to vote and the first amendment was carried by a majority of votes one member remaining reserved. The amendment carried runs as under:—

That there is a friction between the Government and the people of Bardoli regarding the revised assessment of land revenue in their Taluka and the Government trying to recover the same by adoption of coercive and harsh measures the Nadiad Taluka Local Board requests the Government to appoint one conciliatory Board with a view to bring a happy end of the long disputed struggle at Bardoli.

Narsanda, dated July 7.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

AGENDA FOR JULY

The agenda of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the month of July contains some interesting items. One of the items is a letter to the Municipal Secretary, dated the 27th June, 1928, from the Assistant Honorary Secretary, Sanatan Dharma Valambeeya Agrawal Sabha—forwarding for consideration copy of a letter addressed by him to the Secretary, Schools Committee, in which he refers to a recent circular issued by the Committee and states that in spite of the tall talk of brotherhood of man it must be admitted that the Hindu mentality is essentially conservative and that to have their boys studying with the "boys of the lowest strata of Society" would shock them with the result that all the schools will suffer; that the question of untouchables is a religious question with the Hindus and they will not take water from their hands and will not also drink water in the same glass; that the introduction of the new element of boys will bring all these questions into prominence and the religious feelings of the people will be wounded; that the strict enforcement of the circular may lead to the closing down of some schools and would hamper the cause of education; that special arrangements should be made for the children of the lower classes of Society and special schools should be started for them and suggesting that they may be given larger grants than those given to other schools. Forwarding also copy of a letter received by him from the Schools Committee in which they state that the Committee adhere to their previous decision in the mtter.

MRS. NAIDU WANTS MORE LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

In a letter to the President Mrs. Sarojini Naidu writing from Chior, dated 22nd June, says "that the Corporation have been good enough to grant her leave of absence up to the end of June, 1928, and requesting that she may be granted an extension of leave as her daughter's health is in a precarious condition and she is unable to leave her at present. Expressing a hope that the Corporation will see their way to accede to her request and adding that if that is against the Rules she is willing to resign her seat."

RS. 3 FRANCHISE.

Mr. G. B. Nare wants the franchise reduced to Rs. 3 and therefore has sent the following notice of motion:—

"That inasmuch as many people who had a right to vote at the last Municipal General Elections will be disfranchised now, owing to the reduction of rent in the Development Department and Improvement Trust Chawls, the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee be requested to consider in consultation with the Commissioner whether it is desirable to widen the franchise so as to give the right of voting to persons paying Rs. 3 as monthly rent and if so to submit to the Corporation a draft representation to Government for an amendment of the Municipal Act accordingly."

MALE TEACHERS IN GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Mr. Dostmahomed Khairaz will move:—

"That the Corporation are strongly of opinion that no male teachers should be employed in Municipal girls' schools especially in Urdu girls' schools even on the pretext of dearth of Lady teachers."

NO BAN OF BIDDI SHOPS.

Dr. J. N. Choksy will move:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to take steps for arranging that the manufacture of bidies should not be obligatory on the premises of the licensee and to that end he be requested to approach the Collector of Bombay for the necessary changes in the terms of the license."

No matter what you require whether glasses or advice relative to your eyes, we cannot do better than pay us a visit at once or write to us stating your need. We will place at your disposal the long experience and practical knowledge of men duly qualified in London,—of an Ophthalmic Surgeon from the world-renowned Royal London Moorfield Ophthalmic Hospital as that of a gentleman holding highest qualifications in Ophthalmic and visual optics available in Great Britain.

Please note our address carefully. We have no connection whatsoever with firms of similar names.

THE ORIGINAL AND LEADING FIRM OF

Dinshaw M. Dastur & Co.,

OCCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,

71, Esplanade Road, and Medows Street, near Currency Office, Fort, Bombay.

BEEJBUND

If one pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency..

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2

(V. P. Charges Extra.)

ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM

8 (C). Bairagimatam Street, Madras

TESTIMONIAL:

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B.A., M.D. L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:— "Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

WONDERFUL

Astrological Books.

You can become an Astrologer yourself and can tell the future of others wonderfully by reading the following books in lucid English.

"The Golden Key to your Fortune and Future" ..... Rs. 1-0-0
"Great Indian Astrologer" .. Rs. 1-8-0
"Peeps into the Future" .... Rs. 1-0-0

Whole set Rs. 3-0-0, post free.

C. A. Johnson, Esq., 9, Serang Lane, Calcutta writes:- "Your books are beyond doubt the finest Treatises yet published in the annals of Astrology and Phychic Science. Every household should avail this golden opportunity thus securing a copy as a guide."

For copies apply to:—

THE KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL BOOK-STALL,
VIZIANAGRAM CITY.

Why Suffer? Use the world-renowned

Madan Manjari Pills

These pills restore the lost appetite, re-invigorate the debilitated nerves, increase the vital fluid, stop involuntary emissions and sustain energy. Price per box Re. 1.

Rajvaidya Naravanji Keshavji,
Head Office:—Jamnagar (Kathiawar),
Branch:—204, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

SAVE YOUR Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.

Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax And Super Tax Experts
Telephone No. 24185.
Office: M. P. Baria Building, Pydhoney, Bombay.

Amrutanjan

PAIN BALM

IS UN-RIVALLED AND UN-EQUALLED in the cure of Headache, Cold, Rheumatism and other bodily Aches & Pains.

(Regd.)

Bombay. Amrutanjan Depots Madras.

'FORWARD'

Will Help Those Who Cannot Spend Much

For ADVERTISEMENT

SPEND ONLY RUPEES FIVE PER MONTH

Unique Opportunity Offered
For Small Indian Concerns.

LIMITED SPACE AVAILABLE.

Apply at once to:—

THE ADVERTISING MANAGER,
THE "FORWARD" PUBLISHING LTD.,
19 British India Street, :: :: CALCUTTA.

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of Imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Wholesale Depot, THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 40, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

MUSLIMS EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM

GOVERNOR'S SYMPATHY

SCHEME FOR SECURING SITE FOR 3 URDU SCHOOLS

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his speech made at the prize distribution of the Anglo-Urdu High School at Poona on Friday, said:—

Mr. Lory, Mr. Head Master, Ladies and Gentlemen.—It is a great pleasure to me to come here this afternoon to distribute the prizes at the Anglo-Urdu High School and you rightly interpret my presence here to-day as an indication of the interest which I have always taken in the progress of Mahomedan education. I was very anxious to see for myself the conditions in which the Anglo-Urdu High School is at present conducted, and I entirely agree that the premises in which the School is at present housed are quite unsuitable for an institution of this character. The fact which has been mentioned, that it has been necessary this year to turn away 32 boys who sought admission to the School, is a clear indication, firstly, that the Anglo-Urdu High School is doing its best to meet a very necessary want amongst the Mahomedans of Poona and, secondly, that, for want of accommodation, it is not in a position to supply that want in an adequate manner.

POONA'S THREE MUSLIM SCHOOL.

Unfortunately, the Anglo-Urdu High School is not the only Mahomedan Educational institution in Poona which is in the same unfortunate position. The Urdu Training School, where teachers are trained for the Urdu Primary Schools, is, I understand, held in an unsuitable hired building and has no Practising School of its own, such as is possessed by other Training Colleges, but uses for the purpose an ai- School, under private management, which is inadequately equipped and inadequately staffed.

There is also in Poona a Central Urdu Girls' School teaching the whole of the primary course, with a training class which teaches the first year course for teachers in Primary Girls' Schools. This institution also is housed in unsuitable hired buildings, and, although we have sanctioned a considerably higher monthly rental than is at present being paid, it has not hitherto been possible to find a building in Poona that would suit the purpose.

In order that the development of Mahomedan education should proceed on sound lines in this part of the Presidency, it is, I think you will agree with me, very necessary that adequate provision should be made, first, for the education of boys, second, for the education of girls, who, I am glad to learn, are coming forward in larger numbers to attend the existing school, and, thirdly, for the training of teachers of both sexes, for you cannot expect education to develop rapidly without trained teachers.

SCHEME FOR SECURING SITE.

In order to carry out these very necessary reforms, a scheme is now under consideration to secure the necessary land, known as the Old Transport Lines, an area of about 30 acres, for the building of new premises for all the three institutions to which I have referred. I was hoping that it might have been possible for me to-day to make some more or less definite announcement regarding the prospects of acquiring this site. Difficulties which I did not foresee have arisen and it is clear that further negotiations with the Military authorities will be necessary before any scheme can be sent up to the Government of India for their approval, which is necessary in this case, as the land we have in view is at present in the occupation of the Military authorities.

scheme, so far as I have examined it, seems to be an excellent one, and I believe it has the full support of Mahomedan public of Poona without which, of course, it could never be made a success. If, in the end it proves to be feasible, and I shall do all that lies in my power to help it forward, it will become necessary, in all probability, to ask for some financial assistance from the Mahomedan community. I believe that large funds for the benefit of Mahomedan Education are already in existence, and if the scheme commends itself, as I hope it will, to those who have control of these funds, I do not think that, with some assistance from Government also, there should be any great difficulty in carrying it out.

GOVERNOR'S SYMPATHY.

His Excellency, in conclusion, emphasised the necessity for energetic measures to spread education throughout the Mahomedan community, and assured the Muslims of his sympathy with their aspirations and his desire to help them in every possible way to bring them to fruition.

"I am indeed glad to come here before I finally leave Poona in October next, and I am sure that, though I may be the first, I shall not be the last Governor to visit your School. This institution is one with a long history behind it, although it was not, as we have heard, till 1873 that Urdu courses were first started here."

The Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed proposing a vote of thanks to His Excellency, expressed a hope that the scheme would take material shape before His Excellency left India. He was very grateful to H. E. and gratitude according to him meant expectation of future favours.

EDUCATION OF MUSLIM BOYS

NEEDS OF POONA URDU SCHOOL

The following is the report of the working of the Anglo-Urdu High School, Poona, read by Mr. Mahomed Hidayatullah, Headmaster, on the occasion of the Prize Distribution at the hands of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on Friday:

As I have already said, this Institution is older than even the Deccan College. It was in the early days regarded as a branch of the Poona College—an institution started in 1820 solely for the study of Sanskrit. The control of this branch was entrusted to a Committee. Things went on in this way for over forty years. In 1863 or thereabouts, the institution began to cater for the Parsis and other Gujarati speaking people under the direct control of Government. There was no separate provision, however, for educating Moslem boys, who in those distant times were as eager to be taught through Urdu as they are now.

In 1873, at the instance of the Government of India, however, the local Government made provision for an Urdu class and engaged a Mahomedan teacher who had to teach three standards. That was the beginning of the present institution. It is gratifying to observe that two of the pupils who attended these classes in the early seventies are present in this meeting, viz., Khan Saheb Moulvi Md. Hayat and the Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Your Excellency's Minister. Two additional teachers of Urdu were engaged in 1884. The IV and V Standards in which the two sections Urdu and Gujarati were combined were added in 1898 and 1904 respectively.

In 1913 Government appointed a special Committee on Mahomedan Education. It was presided over by the late Mr. Sharp, and among its members were two gentlemen who, I am glad to say are present to-day in this hall, viz., Mr Lory, the present Director of Public Instruction, and the Hon'ble Rafiuddin. This Committee, among other recommendations, recommended the immediate development of the school into a full fledged Anglo-Urdu High School on an equality with other High Schools. This recommendation was carried into effect in 1920.

LACK OF SUITABLE ACCOMMODATION

Thus, it will be seen that the Institution, which began as a Middle School in 1873, took nearly half a century to develop into a full Anglo-Urdu High School. The chief reason for the slow progress made was the lack of suitable accommodation. From the very beginning up to the present day, the school has been meeting in various rented buildings which have been declared by successive Educational Inspectors to be unfit for school purposes. There was no playground then; nor is there one now no gymnasium—not even sufficient moving space in its class rooms. The environments are most enervating and cheerless.

The same tale has to be told of the Hostel, which, though popular is handicapped by having to be housed in a hired building of an unsuitable character.

Notwithstanding the depressing conditions under which the school has had to work the Inspectors have always remarked that we have the most of a bad job and that our school has cut a decent figure in the Examination Hall as well as on the playing field. My staff and I am grateful for this encouragement.

The strength of this school has steadily increased. Within the last decade the number has risen from 70 to 189 our present number. Owing to the limited accommodation, a large number of boys have to be refused admission. This year I had to turn away 32 boys who sought admission to Standard I and, it is for want of accommodation again to-day, as Your Excellency will observe that our pupils are prevented from being admitted to the cheerful and inspiring presence of Your Excellency and applauding their more fortunate school mates who will have the honour of receiving prizes at Your Excellency's hands.

The school Scout Troop has its full compliment with Rovers and Cubs. Besides the last Jamboori in Bombay, the Troop was out in Camp twice and had interpatrol competitions in Scout subjects. A real bit of service was done by half a dozen Scouts of our Troop in helping to extinguish a fire that broke out in Centre Street last year for which one of them was awarded a Medal.

I have referred to the difficulties from which we suffer owing to the unsuitable character of our buildings. Some years ago there was every hope of our being able to secure a building of our own, with Hostel and play-ground. In 191 Government sanctioned the acquirement of a large plot of land, which was to provide not only for the needs of this school but also of our sister institutions, the Urdu Training School, and the Central Urdu Normal Girls' School. Though nearly nine years have now passed since this scheme was passed, Government have up to to-day not been able to find the funds to put it into execution.

The hopes of the Moslems not only of Poona but the whole of the Deccan, are centred round this scheme, which they are sanguine will receive Your Excellency's sympathetic consideration. They regard your presence here to-day as proof of the interest you take in their welfare, and they venture to hope that there is at least some chance of the scheme on which they have set their hearts being carried into execution.

LYRA

GRAND SPECIAL | X-WORD COMPETITION No 8. | Rs. 2200 in PRIZES

FIRST PRIZE Rs. 1,000 SECOND PRIZE Rs. 500 THIRD PRIZE Rs. 300

Rs 200, 100, 50 (Three Prizes) for the largest number of entries

Rs. 50 for the First Correct Solution received

Winners in the First Prize cannot participate in the Third Prize only

Extra Consolation Prizes will also be awarded if entries permit.

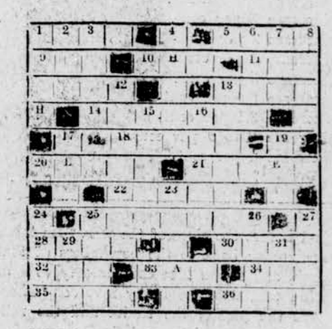
N. B. Clues in strict accordance with CHAMBERS TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY.

Read the Clues carefully and eliminate unnecessary alternatives.

KEY SOLUTION deposited with the HINDU, Madras.

CLUES ACROSS:

1. A long piece of wood.
5. A kind of fish.
9. Once (Spens.)
10. An exclamation of exultation pleasure, surprise or contempt.
11. A female sheep.
13. A ship's company.
14. Tatters (Scot.)
18. To take pains (Spens.)
20. A field.
21. The trembling poplar.
22. A mark or notch for keeping count (Rev.)
25. Sadness (Arch) (Last two curtailed.)
28. The Rainbow.
30. To melt or grow liquid as ice.
32. A sack, pouch.
33. To be able.
34. A broad gaily embroidered sash worn by Japanese women.
35. An epic poem.
36. A tax, a local rate.



Absolutely the last date of receiving entries 10th August 1928.

Result within 14 days

CLUES DOWN.

1. To pant (Scot)
2. A unit.
3. A trench for bringing water to a mill wheel (Prov.)
4. A hunt.
6. Possessive of SHE.
7. Reverential fear or wonder.
8. Adj. of Dew.
12. A light, highly tempered, edgeless, thrusting weapon (Plural.)
13. A torch generally.
15. Relating to medicine of physicians (Curt.)
16. To act the part of.
17. A measure of length originally taken from the arm.
19. A Japanese copper coin.
23. One of an ancient Italic race in Southern Italy.
24. To sneer at.
26. To furnish with shoes.
27. Certainly.
29. A sharp blow.
31. Absolutely (Abbr.)

PRECIS OF RULES.

A Correct Solution is one which agrees letter for letter with the Key Solution. Prizes will be awarded strictly in order of merit. For one solution the Entry fee is One Rupee and Five Rupees for every six solutions sent at a time. ONE ENTRY WILL BE ALLOWED FREE FOR THIS COMPETITION TO ALL COMPETITORS WHO HAVE SENT IN ENTRIES FOR ANY OF OUR PAST COMPETITIONS PROVIDED THEY SEND IN AT LEAST TWO ENTRIES. Cheques and Postage Stamps will not be accepted towards entry fees. Alternative letters must be sent on separate entries accompanied by the requisite fees. In all matters arising out of this competition the decision of the Management must be accepted as final and legally binding.

Full name and address should be given on the M. O. Coupon and on the cover containing the solutions also.

Leaflet will be supplied on application.

Entries, Fees and all communications should be addressed to

The Manager,
LYRAXWORDS,
P.O. JATNI, Khurda Road, B.N.Ry.

BANK OF BARODA

DIRECTORS DECLARE DIVIDEND OF 12 PER CENT.

The net profit of the Bank of Baroda Ltd. for the half year ended 30th June 1928, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 39,411-5-7 brought forward, amounts to Rs. 2,80,486-14-7. The Directors have resolved to declare an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. p.a. free of income tax on the paid up Capital which will absorb Rs. 1,80,000 and to carry the balance of Rs. 1,00,486-14-7 to next account.

CO-OPERATIVE EXAMINATIONS.

The following examinations will be held by the Central Education Board of the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay, on the 11th October 1928:—

1. The Co-operative Certificate Examination, 2. The Co-operative Diploma Examination, and 3. The Bank Officers' Diploma Examination.

Only those who have passed the Matriculation Examination will be eligible for admission to the Examinations. To facilitate reading for Examinations a Training Class will be conducted by the Board at which leading Co-operators will deliver courses of lectures, from Saturday 21st July 1928. Details regarding fees, courses of study and books to be read can be had from the prospectus. Those desirous of attending these classes should register their names with the Secretary.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Australia per s.s. "Osterley" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 10th instant.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due on Monday, the 9th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per s.s. "Kathiawar" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday, the 9th instant.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per s.s. "Howra" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 14th instant.

"I have found Sanatogen a most dependable creator and conservator of bodily and mental energy," writes a physician in the "Medical Echo," (Jan. 1925).

Like Young Blood in Your Veins

COME to your leisure hours brisk and vivacious. Take Sanatogen, which fills you with splendid health and energy, and makes you fit to work all day without fatigue. Sanatogen is a mighty nerve food—a wonderful creator of vitality—recharging every cell of your body with the proper supply of health-giving substances.

Begin taking Sanatogen to-day, almost immediately you will feel a new energy, and a new joy in life. Your work will no longer "fag you out," and you will be "fit and fresh" at the close of the day's duties to enjoy your leisure.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Sold at all Chemists and Stores.

Now for a good night's rest

There's nothing that will ensure a restful night more certainly than a glass of HORLICK'S. Nourishing, light, and delicious in flavour, HORLICK'S is a perfect food for the weary, imparts vigour and builds bone, brain, and muscle.

In 4 sizes of all Chemists and Bazaars.

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO. LTD. SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENG.

MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER

PORTLAND CEMENT

Complies with the revised (1925) British Standard Specification.

RAPID HARDENING

USE IT and SAVE MONEY

"Ganapati"

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, GANPATI BRAND, PORTLAND CEMENT, LTD. BOMBAY.

BRAND.

TATA SONS, LTD., Agents, Bombay House, Fort, :: :: :: :: BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

HINDI FREE SCHOOL OPENED AT BANGALORE

PROMINENT MUSLIM ADVOCATES HINDI

BANGALORE, July 6.

Declaring open the Bangalore Hindi Vidyaraya Free School for the propagation of Hindi, Khan Bahadur Mahomed Abbas Khan, President of the Central Mahomedan Association, strongly advocated the adoption of Hindi as a common language, saying that this would act as a live unifying force among the different classes and creeds. He invited active co-operation from all classes of the public for the furtherance of this.

Mr. Shankarnarayan Rao, Government Advocate, also laid stress on the growing need for the cultivation of Hindi as India's lingua franca.—A. P.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN OPUM

CALCUTTA POLICE ARREST THREE MEN

CALCUTTA, July 7.

The Sub-divisional Magistrate of Hooghly is hearing a case in which three upcountry men are charged with being parties to a criminal conspiracy for illicit traffic in opium, and importing exporting, transporting and possessing it. It is alleged that the men despatched several bags of "peas" from Secunderabad to Chitore, Calcutta, by rail but on the suspicion of the authorites being aroused, a search was made at Bandel railway station when some bags, it is alleged, were found to contain opium weighing six maunds, worth Rs. 40,000. The enquiry resulted in the arrest of Khem Sain at Secunderabad, Balawant Singh at Madhupur and Joy Bhagawan at Delhi. Another person is also wanted by the police.—A. P.

HIGH COURTS BILL AND CIVILIAN CHIEF

LALA LAJPATRAI'S MOVE

POONA, July 7.

In connection with the provisions of the High Courts Bill, enabling civilians to become Chief Justices, Lala Lajpat Rai has cabled to Mr. Pethick Lawrence that great indignation prevails throughout India against the provisions and saying: "please protest against this provision or at least arrange to defer consideration by the House of Commons till the debate here is over". Lala Lajpat Rai has also given notice of a resolution to be moved at the next session of the Assembly on the matter.—A. P

SIMLA HEALTH WEEK

SIMLA, July 6.

The Director-General of the Indian Medical Service opened this afternoon the Simla Health Week. In the course of his speech he referred appreciatively to the efforts of Major Ganapathy, Health Officer of Simla, for infusing knowledge of the principles of health among students. These, he said, were bound to produce good results. It was much easier to instil new ideas into young and retentive brains than to try and break off old offenders from their bad habits.—A. P.

SHORTAGE IN WORLD'S COFFEE SUPPLY

RISE IN PRICES EXPECTED

MANGALORE, July 6.

According to the latest estimates of the standing crop, a very lean crop is expected to be handled by the west coast brokers during the coming season. Coorg is likely to place in the market a crop nearer the average than Mysore. The world's visible supply of coffee is also reported to be short this year. Prices are consequently bound to be high when the Mysore crop is placed on the market. The present offer of forward contracts is Rs. 87 for choice Mysore marks.—A. P.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN PUNJAB

GOVT. TO CONSIDER INQUIRY COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

LAHORE, July 6.

A resolution of the Punjab Government on the report of the Unemployment Committee says that H. E. the Governor in Council, acting with the Ministers, has read with interest the report of the Committee, and desires to record his appreciation of the time and care which the members of the Committee have devoted to a question of much importance to the Province. The report contains a thorough examination of the extent of unemployment among the different classes of the population and the recommendations of the Committee are based on an analysis of the responsible causes. The recommendations will receive the careful consideration of the Government and their examination will now be undertaken in the various Government departments concerned.

COPIES DISTRIBUTED TO COUNCIL MEMBERS.

In the meantime the Governor-in-Council has published the report for general information and distributed copies to members of the Legislative Council in the hope that the Government may be assisted in the formulation of their conclusions by some indication of the views of the public and the members of the Council in regard to the recommendations made.—A. P.

ASSAULT ON AUSTRALIAN MAYORESS

SEVERE SENTENCES PASSED ON ACCUSED

COLOMBO, July 6.

Verdict was given this evening in the trial of the three accused in connection with the attack on Mrs. Gibson, Mayoress of Newcastle, N.S.W. The case was heard during the past week by Justice Garvin and an English-speaking jury. The three accused were found guilty by the jury after an hour and quarters retirement of charges of unlawful assembly, committing mischief and attempting to commit culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Justice Garvin in sentencing each of the accused to six months on the first count, six months on the second and seven years on the third, sentences to run concurrently, remarked: "The conduct of which you have been convicted as has been admitted by the Counsel in the case is dastardly ruthless and ruffianish resulting in grievous injury all but encompassing the death of an innocent passer-by on the King's highway and ought not to be tolerated in any civilised society.—A. P.

MAHARASHTRA'S FIRST PORTIA

LATE MR GOKHALE'S NIECE TO PRATTISE IN POONA COURTS

POONA, July 7.

Miss Chandrabai Ponkshe, niece of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale, has been permitted by the Bombay High Court to practice in the Poona courts. She is the first woman lawyer to practice in Maharashtra.—A. P.

ITALIAN FLIERS' RECORD

59 HOURS IN AIR

LONDON, July 7.

Pernambuco.—Ferrarin and Delprete proceeded by motor car from Touros to Port Natal, from where they concluded their journey to Rio de Janeiro by mail and aeroplane.

Rio de Janerio.—Ferrarin and Delprete estimate that they were in air fifty-nine hours, flying at average speed of seventy-eight and quarter miles per hour.—Reuter.

Calcutta, July 7.—A private car driven by Lance Corporal Cope of the Royal Fusiliers was proceeding on the Lower Circular Road when it collided with a motor lorry driven by an Indian. The car was wrecked and Mr. Cope and his companion Private Stiles were extensively inured. They were removed to the British military hospital.—A. P.

An Admiralty communique says that all stores, guns, torpedoes and movable fittings of the "Dauntless" are being removed. The question of the salvage of the vessel is being considered.—Reuter.

COOK—EASY

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE

ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.

Pg. Basavanguidi, Bangalore

Bombay Agents:

Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co.

Girgaum Back Road.

"Rub It In" for ACHES & PAINS

TO remove stiffness in muscles or joints—to relieve sprains, swellings and strains—to stop sharp twinges of rheumatism, sciatica, or pains in the back and chest, use Zam-Buk as an embrocation—"Rub It In."

This great balm contains rare herbal essences so refined that they are absorbed naturally into the tissues. Zam-Buk quickly drives out poison and pain; it removes inflammation and soreness in a wonderful way.

A few moments massage with Zam-Buk twice or thrice a day will remove almost any pain.

Rheumatism.—"I suffered terribly from rheumatism," writes Mr. M. A. Hussain, of Rafi Hubak's Lane, Ballygunge, P.O. Calcutta. "Although I had medical treatment for over six months, my condition failed to improve. Zam-Buk, however, rubbed into my aching limbs, soon drove out all pain and banished the trouble completely."

Sprained Ankle.

"When I severely sprained my ankle the doctor prescribed Zam-Buk," writes Miss S. J. Choksey, of Hughes Rd., Grant Rd., P.O. Bombay. "He told me I would have saved much worry and expense if I had used Zam-Buk at first. Now I keep Zam-Buk handy and depend upon it for all injuries and skin troubles."

Re. One or Rs. 3-4 per box. All chemists and medicine vendors

I.Z. 1097.

Zam-Buk

FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS.

Prices

3/4 ton Commercial Chassis .. Rs. 3100
1 ton Chassis „ 3850
1½ ton Chassis „ 5500
2 ton Chassis „ 6500

Delivered Bombay.

Stamina

To go on working mile after mile, day after day, capacity loads, all roads, all weathers . . . to do this with sunrise certainty year upon year requires unusual stamina.

That sort of stamina in Graham Brothers Trucks and Buses—all sizes, from ¾-Ton to 2-Ton—is being proved constantly on the roadways of the world by just such performance.

New performance records for power, for speed and for economy are being set daily by the 6-cylinder 2-Ton Truck.

Sole Agents:—

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LIMITED.

16, New Queen's Road, - - - - - - - BOMBAY

Branches:—LAHORE, KARACHI, NAGPUR, DUZDAB & QUETTA.

GRAHAM BROTHERS TRUCKS AND BUSES

BUILT BY TRUCK DIVISION OF DODGE BROTHERS, INC.
SOLD BY DODGE BROTHERS DEALERS EVERYWHERE

The Bengalee

(ESTD. 1858.)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

THE OLDEST INDIAN DAILY PAPER IN CALCUTTA.

It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.

As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

THE JUPITER GENERAL means Insurance Protection. Its address in Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY MONDAY JULY 9 1928

So Remember the JUPITER INSURANCE Co. When you think of Insurance.

RELIGION AND POLITICS

A REPLY TO ANIL BARAN RAI

(BY S. D. NADKARNI.)

III.*

I shall close with extracts from an article entitled "Religionism vs. Secularism" by Lala Lajpat Rai, whom none can charge with ignorance of the religious or political condition of his country, or want of sympathy with "true religion." The article appeared during September last in the "People" of Lahore":—

"About 35 years ago, when I wrote my monograph on the life of Guiseppe (Joseph) Mazzinni, I remarked on the title-page that for a nation there was no greater misfortune than lack of political liberty and no greater blessing than the latter. On that point I have never changed my opinion and in the struggle for national freedom I have done my little bit. But a closer study of the conditions of life in my country as compared with the countries of the West, has convinced me that the attainment of national political liberty is almost impossible without a radical change in the mentality of our people towards the eternities of life. A number of years ago (how many exactly, I do not remember) the famous British thinker and writer, Lowes Dickinson, travelled through the United States, Japan, China and India, and wrote down his observations and conclusions in a book called "Appearances." He travelled expressly with the object of studying the conditions of life in these countries and making his report to an English (or American?) trust who paid for his travels. In this report, he remarked that the Indians were the only 'really religious people' in the world; that Japan and China possessed a more or less European mentality, and would soon assimilate European culture with its emphatically secular outlook on life; but that India was different and it shall never change its peculiar outlook on life. At the time of writing this I have not his exact words before me, but I am almost sure that I have correctly reproduced the gist of his conclusions. His argument was that India's religious mentality stood against its material and political progress. At the time when I read Mr. Dickinson's book I was rather angry at his reflections on India's mentality, but the experience of the last few years, combined with a closer study of the people's mentality in India and in the West has convinced me that Mr. Dickinson's reading of the situation in India had a substratum of truth behind it.

India's mentality at present is 'die for religion, never mind political liberty.' Political liberty is associated more or less with things of this world,—power, wealth, prestige and honour. It is true that without national political freedom, even religious freedom is a phantom, but very few people understand or realise that truth. Most people's mentality in India is other-worldly. From his cradle, an Indian is brought up in an atmosphere of religionism. He grows under the shadow of the hereafter. He is taught that the life hereafter, or the life after death, is more to be cared for than the life here and now. It may be that in the journey of life he has often to disregard the hereafter and devote greater care and thought to the life here and now, but that is a question of individual character and more or less of necessity. However numerous such individuals may be, their outlook never assumes a corporate or a national aspect. They may be prepared to sacrifice the heaven for the earth for their own individual or their family's profit, but not so for the good of the society at large or the nation. Moreover, a purely religious outlook is essentially an individualistic outlook. Each individual's entry into the heaven his people with him. Nationality does hereafter is separate. He does not carry not count there. There he is not asked if he is an Englishman or an Indian or a China-man. So, all he cares for, is self. His social outlook is extremely narrow and individualistic. It is true that that was not the original Vedic point of view. It may be true that even Vedanta, Buddhism or Jainism do not teach that, but what we are concerned with are not original teachings or ideals, nor the new meanings given to the original teachings in the light of modern science, but the actual facts of life. The undeniable truth is that on the whole the mentality of the Indians is more religious than political, more individualistic than social. The caste system regulates social relations to a certain extent but the system itself has in the course of time come to militate against a national outlook on life. We often say with pride that in India a poor religious man is more respected than the richest or politically the most advanced person. Even this is only partially true. Wealth and power are more or less synonymous. Wealth knows how to exact respect and regard for its holder. And political power also does the same. Yet, it is perfectly true that the 'real' respect from the heart of a man or woman is reserved for the outwardly religious man, however rotten his character in other respects may be.

ONLY THE OUTWARD SHELL.

'Religion, or to be more exact, religionism, wields more power in India even today than anywhere else in the world. People care more for the kingdom of heaven than for the kingdom of earth. Christ taught the same, but Europe never accepted or adopted that part of Christ's teaching. Europe has never believed in that. India, however, actually believes in that and the great bulk of Indian humanity is influenced by that belief in their conduct of life. Even now, the most respected Indian leaders continue to lay emphasis on religionism. People are daily being exhorted to die and kill for the sake, or in the name of religion. Protect your religion at any cost, even at the cost of your life, is the actual precept. And what is that religion? Often a most stupid ceremony, or ritual prejudice or superstition? A really religious man has no need either to die for his religion or to kill for it. Sometimes, occasions do arise when a religious teacher or a really religious man like Christ is persecuted and has to die for his faith, but those days are gone. In India, what passes by the name of religion is not the finer essence but the outward shell. Anyhow that is only a digression. My point was that the Indian outlook on life was more other-worldly than this-worldly. This produces a mentality which cares more for the presumed or assumed rewards of the next life than the possible gains of the present. This is a spirit which caters for the individual's good than for that of society. In the West you find a different spirit. There you find people giving up their lives to pursuits which are the least likely to improve their chances of entering the heaven. Their main objective is the good of mankind, the increase in human power. Look to the number of people that have lost their lives in pursuing the art and science of air-craft. Men and women are vieing with each other in making record flights in the air, or in climbing hills, or discovering the mysteries of the sea or the earth under ground. Numbers die everywhere in laboratories. These deaths or losses are taken as a part of the day's work. They do not affect the zeal of those that follow them. They do not produce a depressing or a discouraging effect. No one is disheartened thereby.

DEFENDING A RIGHT?

"We Indians show the same readiness to die or kill others, for what? To carry or resist music before mosques, to convert or re-convert innocent children and women, to prevent widow-re-marriages, so on and so forth. I know that a right is a right, and any violation cannot be taken lying down by any self-respecting person or group of persons. But the question is, what kind of right? Men ground down to poverty, who live from hand to mouth, in fact who cannot be said to live, but to exist; who are the only supports of their families, who have a number of people whom they love most dearly to support and care for, can be raised to the highest pitch of enthusiasm and readiness for any sacrifice in the name of religion, while even a trivial sacrifice asked of them to better their economic or political position will not affect them.

In the speech which the Under-Secretary of State for India delivered in the House of Commons, in the course of the debate on the Indian Estimates, he observed that the Indians were poor or did not prosper materially because they did not want to. Now this is not altogether true. It is at best only an Imperial statement prompted by Imperial considerations. Where is the man who does not want to better his condition economically if he can do so without sacrificing any of his principles, especially when he sees his dearest and nearest suffering or dying for want of material things or the necessities of life. But all the same, there is a substratum of truth in the statement. The Indian poor want to improve their condition individually, but their mentality which is the product of centuries of religious and mental stagnation, would not let them undergo any sacrifice for the sake of corporate good, or the good of the community which includes themselves too.

PLEA FOR A WORLDLY OUTLOOK.

"It has become quite a fashion among educated Indian circles to run down the European civilisation and to boast of 'our spirituality saving the world.' Where that spirituality is and why it cannot save us—its professed monopolists and protagonists—I can not see. The fact is we have got into the habit of talking too much of religion, and religion too not of the highest type. That is the trade mark by which some of our leading men conduct their business. I am not a champion of our giving up our culture and our manners of life in favour of those of Europe. I am not an admirer of everything Europeon. To me nothing is more painful than hearing Indians talking English in their homes or behaving at the table as if they were full-fledged Europeans. No other nation does that, not the Japanese, nor the Chinese, nor the Turks, nor the Egyptians. I have never heard them talking in any other language but their own, with each other. Here on board this ship where I am writing this article, there are at least 100 Egyptian Muslims. Most of them know French and English, or French or English. But when they talk among themselves, they never talk in any other language but Arabic. The Indian England-returned, on the other hand, always talks in English, even at home, if possible even with his womenfolk and his children. Now that is not only not necessary but extremely undesirable. However, that is only a digression. The problem before us is how to change the mentality of our people, how to make them think of matters in political and economic terms rather than in terms of religion; or in other words, how to dethrone religionism and enthrone a political, an economic and a more this-wordly outlook on life. You cannot do it by denouncing religion or by cursing it. I do not believe that the poet was right when he said "Ham Khuda Khwahi-o-ham dunyae-dari In Khiyal ast-o-Mahalast-o-Junoon."

We have to clear our people's mind entirely of the foolish idea that this Dunya is Dari. We have to fill their minds with the notion that this world is not only not Dari (i.e. mean), but an extremely desirable place, and that the best and the only correct way to reach Godhead is through this world, by a proper appreciation of its blessings and pleasures and by a proper use of one's opportunities to taking the best out of one's life in this world. We have to instil the idea into the people's mind that a man who has opportunities of improving his secular conditions in life and thereby those of his nation, and fails to do so, because he thinks the things of this world are not worth one's efforts or are not worthy objects of devotion, commits a sin. This world is a good, beautiful, desirable world in spite of all the misery and perplexities and meanness and pettiness that one sees in it.

Every man born into the world has a mission and no mission is nobler than to enable people to enjoy life, to live a life of comfort and happiness and freedom. To improve the political and economic conditions prevailing in any part of the God's world without resort to that stupid, narrow and mean nationalism from which Europe suffers is the noblest mission which any man in this world can have.

RELIGIONISM, A STUMBLING BLOC.

"You cannot have sufficient political and economic progress in this country without getting rid of stupid religionism and without filling each individual Indian with the ambition of making his country free and rich and prosperous because that is the only way by which he and his can get their share of the goods of the world and enjoy life. Enjoying life, making the most of it, prolonging it with the ambition of making it pleasant for himself and for others, is the best way of reaching Godhead and being truly religious. In the words of the psycho-analysts, you have to sublimate your life. That is what the best European mind is engaged in, and that is why Europe in spite of all its wickedness, prospers and dominates the rest of mankind. People die for religion because they believe that is the best way to enter the Heaven and to attain Mukti. If this world is made a heaven where Mukti is attainable here and now, then the best motive and the best thing to do in life is to live for that mission and if necessary die fighting the forces of reaction and obscurantism. Let every Indian be filled up with the desire of making India a heaven, a place to live in and die for, the best, the most progressive and the most prosperous in the world and then we may see the end of this petty religionism which is at present running mad and making India the hell that she, at present, is. Amen!"

RIDDLE OF JOURNALISM

THE NEWS-AND OPINIONS

Mr. J. A. Spender writes in the "Daily News":—

The admirable little book on the Press by Sir Alfred Robbins, which was reviewed in the "Daily News", on Tuesday, has set me thinking on certain aspects of journalism which are generally taken for granted but which are really rather mysterious. One of these is the association of news and opinion, which is not, on the face of it, in the nature of things but which is everywhere characteristic of the newspaper.

How did it come about?

Sir Alfred speaks comparatively early in the day of "the leading article being developed to its greatest height." Yet the leading article does not appear to have been in the minds of the pioneers.

THE "REFLECTIONS."

I have an entry in an old note-book—unfortunately without a reference attached to it—that the editor of the "Daily Courant," the first English daily newspaper, which started on its career at the beginning of the eighteenth century, said on presenting his first number that he would confine himself to giving the news, since he was sure that his readers "would have enough good sense to supply the reflections." How long he remained true to that resolve I do not know—perhaps Sir Alfred Robbins can say—but it is certain that very few of his successors have abstained from "supplying the reflections."

Antecedently, there is no necessary connection between news and "reflections." To this day there are blameless and prosperous country newspapers which supply their readers with all the local news, and scrupulously refrain from offering opinions on any subject in which there might not be unanimity among readers or advertisers.

As a purely commercial proceeding, there is a good deal to be said for this abstinence. In my own lifetime I have heard newspaper managers gravely discussing whether it might not be the acceptable way out on those heart-searching occasions, e.g., the Home Rule split in the Liberal Party, on which faithful readers and advertisers threatened to withdraw their custom if an unhappy journal took either the one line or the other. And yet invariably in the end the decision has been that this was the most certain way of offending everybody.

WHAT READERS DEMAND.

The reader may not follow the advice that the newspaper gives him, but he demands that the newspaper shall give him advice if only that he may have the privilege of rejecting it and relieving his feelings about it.

Perhaps some day Sir Alfred Robbins will give us a study of the evolution of opinion in the newspaper. I imagine the process to have been something of this kind: The editor or news writer began by explaining the news, putting it into its context, adding a little colour to a bald and unconvincing narrative, and then, getting launched on the slippery slope, slid the whole way down till he got landed in the leading article.

Little by little (I imagine) the news went into the background and opinion came into the foreground, the writer adding more and more of his own until it became all his own.

Mrs. Poyser talks of a parson "making a peck of his own out of a pint of the Lord's" and this, in the end, is the very laudable practice of the leader writer with his pint of news.

PROPAGANDA ZEAL.

But behind it all is the incurable propagandism of human kind. This, though not commonly mentioned in the text-books of zoology or biology, is one of the leading characteristics which differentiate man from the animals.

The animals do not form parties or societies or churches for the spread of any opinions; they are, to all appearance, content to think their own thoughts and quite tolerant of other animals' thoughts. But man no sooner gets hold of an idea than he is obliged to put it into somebody else's head; it is apparently rooted in him that he shall not only think his own thoughts, but strive by all the arts at his command, by suasion and rhetoric, craft and guile and even force and fraud, to make other people think them too. And the more doubtful he is, the more vehement and passionate he becomes.

Let loose this propagandist animal upon the facts which are called news and the result follows as we see it in the daily Press. The congregation is brought together by its thirst for news, and the preacher rightly judges the opportunity too good to miss. When he gets to work on the facts called "news" the fun begins.

Facts are supposed to be very simple things, admitting of only one interpretation. They are, on the contrary, the most tricky and deceptive things with a dozen different aspects which may be made to do as many different duties by an ardent and skilful propagandist. Hence the richness and variety of the modern Press in its handling of the same material.

But at this point I must hand the theme back to Sir Alfred Robbins and beg him to pursue it in another little volume.

DISSOLUTION OF IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD

SPECIAL MEETING CALLED ON FRIDAY NEXT.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED.

A special meeting of the Improvement Trust Board is called on Friday next, at 4-30 p.m. (B. T.), to consider the following resolutions:—

DISSOLUTION OF THE BOARD.

"That the Board in the exercise of the power of general control vested in them under Section 17 of the Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act desire that as the activities of the Trust have been greatly curtailed every effort should be made by the Improvements Committee to reduce expenditure on establishment, the more so as the Corporation being satisfied with one dissentient only that there is no longer any necessity for the continuance of the Board of Trustees, have under their Resolution No. 14226 of 23rd March 1928, made a representation to Government in that behalf asking them to dissolve the Board at a very early date."

"That the Improvements Committee be further informed that the Board are of opinion that moneys that ought to be spent for sanitation, such as the improvement of slums, should not be diverted in maintaining the Trust as a separate body and that in view of the dissolution of the Trust which is to be effected shortly the Board request the Committee to take immediate steps which will facilitate such dissolution with the least possible delay and for that purpose to prepare and complete the whole scheme for the transfer of the Trust to the Corporation within six months i.e. by the end of December 1928, and submit the same to the Board."

"That the Improvements Committee be further informed that in the interest of economy no new post should be created and no vacant post should be filled up pending the taking over by the Corporation of the Trust administration."

Victoria Fatma Film Co.'s grand production "Hir-Ranja" featuring Miss Zubeda and Mr. Janibabu will be shown shortly at Krishna Cinema.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLA BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

A scene from "That Royle Girl" which is shown at the Wellington Cinema.